

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA

REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

LONDON

THE YEAR 1937—38

LONDON

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1939

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OFFICE of the HIGH COMMISSIONER for INDIA.

INDIA HOUSE, ALDWYCH,
LONDON, W.C. 2.

From : The High Commissioner for India, London.

To : The Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Education, Health and Lands.

E.S. 253/20.

21st June, 1939.

Sir,

I am directed to forward for the information of the Government of India, the Report for the academic year ending 30th September, 1938, on the work of the Education Department of the High Commissioner's Office prepared by Dr. Quayle, the Head of the Department.

2. In last year's report attention was drawn to the increase in the number of Indian students pursuing courses of study or training in Great Britain, and the fact that they constituted the largest single national group, representing nearly 70% of the total from the whole of the British Empire. The year under review witnessed a further increase, the number of Indian students pursuing full-time courses at universities and colleges being 1,566 as against 1,477 in 1936-37. The economic side of this exodus is not without significance. Assuming that the average annual cost of each student is from £250 to £300, the aggregate amount involved is not far short of half a million pounds a year. It appears to the High Commissioner to be a matter of important national concern that India should derive the maximum benefit from this increasing expenditure which is being incurred on the education of her students in the west. Unfortunately, though there are signs of improvement in this respect, in quite a number of cases young men are still being allowed to leave India apparently with little or no idea of the exact purpose in mind, or of the advantage or utility of the proposed study or training abroad, and its reasonable prospect of leading to suitable employment. Students who come here under such conditions only too often show a lack of concentration and a tendency to drift from one course of study to another. Many are eventually obliged to return to India disgruntled and embittered, with no qualification for employment of any kind, and often without either the ability or desire to resume contact with the family life and interests of their own people. Bitter disappointment and deep anxiety are caused to parents or guardians, who in many cases have made considerable sacrifices to send their sons or wards abroad. Having regard to the expensiveness of education in the West, it is important, if undue wastage is to be avoided, that parents and guardians should consider seriously, in consultation with educational authorities in India and in this country, whether any real advantage would be gained by sending their children or wards abroad for further study.

3. It is satisfactory to note that in recent years there has been a notable increase in the number of post-graduate students. This will be apparent from the statement below :—

Year	Number
1933-34	468
1934-35	486
1935-36	624
1936-37	662
1937-38	724

Post-graduate students are better fitted for pursuing specialised courses of study which are not available in India, and generally speaking, they come to this country after having proved their merit and capacity in India. The time which they have to spend here is comparatively short, and the money spent on their education is also likely to be of considerable benefit to India. Another very satisfactory feature is the increasing number of Indian women students and the greater variety of the courses of study for which they come to this country. The figures below in this connection are of some interest.

Year	No. of full-time women students		No. of part-time women students		Total
	Under-graduates	Post-graduates	Under-graduates	Post-graduates	
1935-36	32	42	2	2	78
1936-37	42	50	4	5	101
1937-38	57	57	6	8	128

From Appendix II (c) of this Report it will be seen that the majority of Indian women students take up Education and Medicine, while a few take courses in Economics and Pure Science.

4. Having regard to the seriousness of the problem of middle-class unemployment in India—a problem which Indian students in this country will have to face on their return—it is of interest to analyse in some detail the numbers pursuing different courses of study in the various faculties during the last five years. The figures are given in the following statement:—

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Arts, including Law	318	335	340	442	399
Economics and Commerce	162	149	110	107	110
Pure Science	124	117	144	137	170
Engineering and Technology.....	285	264	209	226	267
Medicine	395	450	586	579	571
Agriculture and Veterinary	57	50	53	76	104
Various	56	116	116	122	168

Perhaps the most striking and satisfactory feature, having regard to the need for doctors throughout India, is the preponderance of medical students. The next largest group is "Arts, including Law," in which, after a fairly substantial increase in 1936-37, there has been a small decline during the year under review. On the other hand, under Engineering and Technology, which is the third largest group, there was a steady decline during the first three years of the quinquennium, but an upward trend during the last two years. Similarly, Agriculture and Veterinary show an increase during the last two years, whereas the figures during the first three years were fairly constant. Generally speaking, the variations reflect the vicissitudes of past students in securing suitable employment on their return to India, but, in spite of the warnings in the reports of Provincial Unemployment Committees in India about over-crowding in the legal profession, the number of Indian students pursuing full-time courses in the various Inns of Court, and of those called to the Bar, do not show any tendency to decline.

5. The number of students formally under the supervision of the Department declined from 256 in 1936-37 to 178 in the year under review. This was due to the fact that the supervision of I.C.S. Probationers was resumed by the Secretary of State from October, 1937. The number of applications and admissions again showed an increase. Out of a total of 904 applications, 742 admissions were secured. Of the candidates who failed to secure admission through the Department, 23 withdrew their applications, 29 submitted them too late, and 64 could not be admitted as they did not possess the requisite qualifications. It is a matter for regret that each year quite a number of well-qualified candidates from India fail to secure admission to universities or colleges owing to the late submission of their applications. The High Commissioner desires that it should be brought prominently to the notice of students intending to come to this country for further study, that applications for admission for a course leading to a first degree or post-graduate studies, should be submitted as early as possible, and in any case in time to reach this Office not later than the 1st May. It is, of course, recognised that many applicants from India are obliged to await the result of their final degree examination before deciding to apply, but even in these cases a preliminary application should be sent as early as possible before the 1st May, and the degree result cabled as soon as it is available. Early application is specially desirable for admission to Oxford and Cambridge, where the competition for the restricted number of vacancies available each year is very keen. Students who seek admission for research or advanced work should bear in mind the fact that the special Boards or Committees of the Universities which consider such applications do not meet during the Long Vacation (extending from June to early October), and that unless full particulars of the proposed research, together with satisfactory evidence of ability to undertake it, are received not later than the end of April, the decision on these applications cannot be expected until after the new Session has opened in October.

6. In paras. 18 to 20 of the Report, Dr. Quayle gives particulars of the facilities provided for practical and technical training of students taking Engineering and Technology. It is satisfactory to note that it was possible for the Department during the year under report to obtain offers of suitable practical training facilities on behalf of no less than 146 students. Sir Firozkhan Noon desires to express his grateful acknowledgment to the many firms and railway organisations, a list of whom is given in Appendix VIII of the Report, for their willing co-operation and assistance in this

matter. There appears to be an impression in the minds of some students that continental firms are more disposed than British organisations to offer the requisite training facilities. Experience during the past few years has shown, however, that this is not actually the case. While students have occasionally been able to secure excellent training facilities on the Continent, cases have also come to notice where what appears to be satisfactory offers turned out to be merely permission to visit works or factories, or else the facilities were restricted to unimportant branches.

7. It is gratifying to note Dr. Quayle's observations regarding the progressive improvement in the general standard of Indian students. The record of successes in Appendices IV and V, which give the names of Indian students who have obtained educational distinctions, first class honours, scholarships and prizes in this country, is highly satisfactory, while the record of athletic achievements and other distinctions as given in Appendix VI is equally encouraging. As a community, Indian students have given a good account of themselves, and the "unsatisfactory minority" to which reference is made in para. 37 of the Report is comparatively small. Individual lapses are perhaps inevitable with such a large number, but, as the Report indicates, Indian students in many cases are placed in serious difficulties, which are not of their own creation. In particular, the tendency of parents and guardians to send their children or wards for study in this country with an allowance which is inadequate for any reasonable standard of subsistence cannot be too strongly discouraged. Students who do not receive adequate and punctual remittances to cover their educational and living expenses not only suffer in health and peace of mind, but are sometimes tempted to adopt dubious methods of obtaining the additional funds necessary to pay their way. A risk of a similar kind is perhaps run by parents or guardians who are inclined to send, not too little, but too much. Parents or guardians who have any anxiety or doubt as to whether they are sending too little or too much to their sons or wards here, are strongly urged to write to the High Commissioner who will take steps to look carefully and sympathetically into the matter and advise accordingly.

8. In this connection, attention may be drawn to the fact that the High Commissioner, at the request of parents or guardians, is prepared to accept the supervision of students during the period of their education in this country. Before the educational charge of a student is accepted, a detailed estimate of the annual expenditure involved is prepared and sent to the parent or guardian in India, and on the student's arrival, his studies are directed and supervised, and the funds sent for his education and maintenance are retained, disbursed and accounted for by the Department.

9. The University and educational authorities generally have been asked to, and usually do, notify cases of serious illness amongst their Indian students, so that the Department may render all possible assistance in the way of arranging for proper medical advice, and of informing parents or relatives in India. Occasionally, however, such cases do not immediately come to the notice of the High Commissioner and here again parents or relatives, if and when they are directly notified, are urged to inform his Office, preferably by cable, so that prompt steps may be taken to arrange for proper medical attention.

10. The High Commissioner again wishes to place on record his indebtedness to the University authorities and industrial firms for their willing co-operation in providing the necessary facilities for Indian students in this country, and also for the interest which they have taken in their progress and welfare. He has also much pleasure in recording his deep appreciation of the valuable services of Dr. Quayle and his assistants, who, in spite of the increased pressure of work, have continued to discharge their duties with conspicuous ability and success.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

S. LALL,

Deputy High Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA

REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LONDON

FOR THE YEAR 1937—38

By THOMAS QUAYLE, C.I.E., D.Lit., M.A.,
Secretary to the High Commissioner, Education Department

REPORT

on the

WORK OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

INTRODUCTION.

1. I have the honour to present, for the information of the High Commissioner, my Report on the work on the Education Department for the Academic Year ending 30th September, 1938.

Section I.

GENERAL.

2. The number of students applying through the Department for admission to Educational institutions in this country shows no signs of any decrease. In fact, as will be noted from the figures given below, there has actually been an increase for the period under review, whilst the offers of admission obtained on their behalf have risen from 693 to 742. The number of actual interviews (which is exclusive of the large number personally granted by the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner) is a gratifying indication of the fact that many students are in touch with the Department, not only when they just arrive in this country, but during the whole of their sojourn here. During September and early October when new comers from India normally arrive, more than 250 interviews with students may be given each week, and at times it is impossible to avoid having to keep students waiting some time for their turn.

		1936-7	1937-8
Letters in ....	.....	16,970	17,282
Letters out .....	.....	18,993	18,941
Interviews .....	.....	5,558	5,788
Admissions .....	.....	693	742

3. One hundred and seventy-eight students were formally under the supervision of the Department during the year, including 128 State and Special Scholars, four Burma Forestry Probationers, 29 students in receipt of grants or allowances from Memorial or Trust Funds, three students awarded grants-in-aid, and 14 private students entrusted to the supervision of the High Commissioner for the purpose of their education here.

4. Nine hundred and four applications for admission for the session beginning October, 1937, were received, and the total number of offers of admissions obtained on behalf of the applicants was 742. The remaining applicants either withdrew their requests, or did not possess the initial qualifications for admission to the course of study which they desired to pursue, or there were no vacancies at the institutions which they wished to enter.

Section II.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

5. From the particulars furnished in Appendix II to this Report it will be seen that during the academic year 1937-8 there were 1,566 Indian students, including 114 women students, pursuing full-time courses at Universities and Colleges in this country. This figure represents a rise of about 100 as compared with the previous year. The largest number of full time students was in the Faculty of Medicine, in which 470 students were registered, while Arts, including Education and Law, comes next with 385. Engineering and Technology follow with 262 students, and Pure Science and Economics with 169 students and 107 students respectively. Agriculture had 94 students

and 79 were studying various unclassified subjects. Comparing these figures with those for 1936-7, it will be noted that there is a drop of about 50 in Arts, whereas in Medicine, Engineering and Technology and Pure Science there are substantial rises. In addition to the full time students shown above there were about 212 students, including nine women, pursuing part time occasional courses in the various Faculties, while there were 167 students (including 24 women) in attendance at the Educational Institutions shown in Appendix II(d). The particulars furnished in Appendices IV, V and VI show that Indian members of Educational Institutions in this country have again achieved noteworthy academic, athletic and other successes.

6. The Adviser to Indian Students at Cambridge reports that the total number of applications and enquiries received directly was 222, the number of admissions obtained being 19. He also received 135 applications through the Department and of these 26 were successful. Four students were awarded the Ph.D. Degree, two the M.Sc., and one the M.Litt., and no less than five students obtained first class in their Tripos Examinations. It may also be noticed that Miss Z. M. Nabi, a Government of Punjab Silver Jubilee Scholarship holder obtained the Cambridge Certificate in Education with distinction in the principles of Education, this being the only distinction in the list. Five students were under the full financial supervision of the Adviser, two being Government of India scholars, while two held Scholarships from Indian States. Mr. J. Chopra of Downing College was awarded a half blue for Badminton.

Cambridge.

7. The Registrar of the University of Liverpool draws attention to the fact that two Indian students have been admitted to the Degree of Doctor, that one Indian student gained the A. H. Milne medal and that one was admitted to the Degree of M.Sc. The Milne Medal is awarded twice annually to the candidate who stands first in order of merit in the Examination for the Diploma in Tropical Medicine.

Liverpool.

8. The number of applications for admission to the Constituent Colleges and Schools of the University of London again increased, and, as may be inferred from the number of students actually admitted, the authorities have given them the most careful and sympathetic consideration. A generally high standard of qualification has been maintained, whilst there has been a marked and welcome decrease in the number of students arriving at the last moment without qualifications entitling them to exemption from the London Matriculation Examination. But there has been an undue increase in the number of students who, having received and accepted offers of admission, have either withdrawn at the very beginning of the session or even later, in some cases without even any notification whatsoever either to the Department or to the Schools and Colleges concerned. It is perhaps not sufficiently appreciated in India that the pressure on the accommodation of the Universities in this country shows little signs of decrease, and that as a rule the admission of students from overseas tends to reduce the number of places available for home students. Students who withdraw or migrate without informing or obtaining the approval of the authorities of the original University or College which had admitted them, should bear in mind that conduct of this kind not only causes unnecessary trouble and inconvenience, but also often results in the loss of vacancies which had been expressly reserved for them and for which other well-qualified candidates, either from home or overseas, could have been accepted. The University and College Authorities, however, generously recognise that lapses of this kind are confined to a very small number of their Indian applicants, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the ready welcome now given to Indian students and the fine traditions of academic and other distinctions established by successive generations will not be impaired and prejudiced by conduct of this kind.

London.

9. Numerous applications were again received for admission to the course for the London University Diploma in Journalism and it may be well to point out that this course, which covers a period of two academic years, is now held only at King's College, London. The necessary preliminary qualifications for the admission to the course is the London Matriculation, or any Examination Certificate recognised as its equivalent. The course includes, in addition to general instruction in various subjects, a practical side and requires for its proper pursuance a sound knowledge of English and also proficiency in Shorthand. Applicants who have not already had journalistic experience, or who have shown no aptitude for the work or no prospect of suitable employment in that direction, are not encouraged to join the course. In this connection Indian candidates should also note that it is difficult if not altogether impossible to obtain facilities for journalistic training with any of the great London or provincial newspapers.

Manchester.

10. The Local Adviser to Indian Students (Dr. J. K. Wood) reports that the work and progress of the Indian students at Manchester, of whom the large majority are at the College of Technology, have been generally satisfactory. He calls special attention to the assistance given during the last year or two by members of the Manchester Indian Association, who take considerable trouble in helping newly arriving Indian students to obtain suitable lodgings. This aspect of the work of the Association is much appreciated by new arrivals from India, who are very grateful for the advice and assistance rendered to them by their senior compatriots.

Oxford.

11. During the year, 185 applications for admission were received by the Secretary to the Delagacy for Oriental Students, 116 of which came direct from the applicants, admission being obtained in eight cases. Of the remaining 69 received from the High Commissioner 24 secured admission. There was a total number of 72 Indian students in residence during the year, including nine women and 18 I.C.S. probationers. Five students obtained the Degree of D.Phil. and one the B.Litt., while two students obtained First Class Honours in their Final Degree Examination.

Edinburgh.

12. Dr. Mackenzie, University Adviser to Indian Students, reports that there were approximately 174 students at Edinburgh during the period under review, 95 at the University, 28 at other Institutions, and 58 medical students pursuing various courses at the Infirmary. He reports a striking increase in the number of students seeking admission to the course leading to the University Diploma in Education and the degree of Bachelor of Education. Dr. Mackenzie stresses the desirability of applications for admission being received at Edinburgh not later than June in each year, as if received later, there is bound to be delay in their being considered by the Dean of the Faculties and the Professors or Heads of the Departments concerned. The Adviser further reports that the progress and conduct of the Indian members of the University has been very good and that several have won distinction in athletics. He urges that the opportunities offered by the Athletic Club and the Physical Welfare Classes might with advantage be made more use of by the Indian students in Edinburgh.

Glasgow.

13. At Glasgow the Local Adviser received 72 applications for admission and 13 students were admitted. The total number of students at the University was 24, two of whom were under the supervision of the Local Adviser.

Section III.

PROFESSIONAL AND PRACTICAL TRAINING.

Medicine
and
Surgery

14. As the figures given in Appendices II show, there is again an increase in the number of Indian medical students who have come to this country to continue or supplement their professional training, and it is clear that with one or two exceptions the Medical Schools in this country are generous in the provision of the necessary facilities. This, however, does not imply that any applicant can expect admission at any time for any particular course of studies he desires to pursue. The number of places available is conditioned by the special requirements of each Medical School or College and the number of students already members thereof. In so far as the London University Medical Schools are concerned, it was possible to arrange for the admission of all applicants proposing to pursue the full course leading to the M.B., B.S. degrees. It should, however, be carefully noted that in view of the pressure on the accommodation required and reserved for undergraduate medical teaching, it is practically impossible to secure admission for candidates who wish to work for medical qualifications other than the London degrees. Each year, however, a certain number of applicants already possessing Indian medical qualifications registrable here, desire to take the Final Examination for the Diplomas of L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., awarded by the Examining Board in England, and for this purpose a period of six months hospital clinical practice is usually found desirable. For the reason stressed above these facilities are difficult to obtain in London, and in fact it is only at the London Hospital Medical College (which does not accept Indian students for the usual undergraduate course) and at University College Hospital, where a limited number are accepted, that the facilities are available. The West London Hospital, formerly a postgraduate School, has now been recognised for the clinical portion of the London University M.B., B.S. courses, and the extended facilities thus provided have been taken up by undergraduate students, especially women. Excellent

facilities are, however, available for clinical study at the various provincial Medical Schools and Hospitals, including Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, etc., and Indian medical students, aiming at the Conjoint Finals, would be well advised to recognise that they can obtain all the necessary clinical experience and teaching at these centres, and should have no hesitation in going there instead of waiting about in London, sometimes for many months, in the hope of being selected for a vacancy in the metropolis.

15. Courses of preparation for the Final Examination for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, are restricted to a limited number of students and only a proportion of the places can be reserved for Indian applicants. Nevertheless, it has been possible to arrange the admission to these courses of all Indian qualified applicants who apply in good time, though it is not as a rule possible to place for a second and similar course a candidate who has already and earlier attended one of these courses.

16. The Primary examination—the first of the two Examinations for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, England—has been held in India since 1931, and has proved of great value in enabling Indian doctors to take it in their own country without incurring the expenditure of money and time involved in a journey to this country. It has also served the most useful purpose of enabling candidates to test, in India, their surgical qualifications for this work and has thus provided those whose failure perhaps pointed to a lack of aptitude for surgery to divert their medical studies to other branches. It is understood that the results of Final Examination held in London show a high proportion of successes from those who had previously taken the Primary Examination in India. It is accordingly hoped that the Royal College of Surgeons will decide to continue to hold the Primary Examination in India.

17. Postgraduate hospital practice in preparation for the examination for the Membership of the Royal College of Physicians, England (M.R.C.P.), may be obtained at the British Postgraduate Medical School and also at the various special hospitals in London. In so far, however, as special courses, intended to cover the whole work of preparation for the M.R.C.P., the position is now extremely difficult. The numbers admitted to each such course are even more restricted than for the Fellowship in Surgery, and only one hospital, the London Hospital, normally reserves places (two for each course) for Indian doctors. Charing Cross Hospital Medical School has now discontinued its Autumn M.R.C.P. course and King's College Hospital Medical School, while prepared to consider applicants, does not commit itself to the acceptance of any students from India.

18. The Department, in collaboration with the India Store Department has, during the year under review, dealt with 276 applications for practical training facilities in various branches of Engineering and Technology, as compared with 274 during the preceding year. From the particulars given in Appendix VII it will be noted that 13 students withdrew their applications, and that in the case of 49 applicants it was not possible to take action on their behalf, as either they did not possess the necessary preliminary qualifications or they insisted on terms in regard to premium, or payment of wages, which it is not the practice of the firms concerned to grant. Of the remaining 214 cases, 47 were under consideration at the end of the period covered by the Report (and offers have since been received in 43 of these cases). Offers were secured in 167 cases, 21 of which were, for various reasons, refused by the applicants concerned. The number of cases in which training facilities offered were availed of was thus 146, distributed as follows :—

Engineering
and
Technology

Civil and Municipal Engineering	.....	.....	.....	18
Electrical Engineering	.....	.....	.....	49
Mechanical Engineering	.....	.....	.....	34
Marine Engineering	.....	.....	.....	1
Railway Engineering	.....	.....	.....	5
Railway Traffic	.....	.....	.....	7
Aviation	.....	.....	.....	10
Printing	.....	.....	.....	1
Various Technical and Professional subjects	.....	.....	.....	21
Total	.....	.....	.....	146

The corresponding figures for the preceding year were :—

Offers secured	176
Offers not availed of	29
Offers availed of	147

I should like to express my cordial thanks for the valuable collaboration of the Director-General, India Store Department, and his Technical Officers in obtaining offers from various firms in many of these cases.

19. The Director-General in his report for the year ending 31st March, 1938, made the following comments with which I agree :—

“Having regard to the difficult position caused by the pressure on manufacturers concerned in the extensive rearmaments programme, the results of the Department's intervention can be regarded as very satisfactory. British manufacturers, particularly in the mechanical and electrical engineering industries, have been most helpful. On the other hand, continental factories have, in general, refused to afford facilities on the ground that the regulations of their Governments preclude them from receiving foreign students. Two students have, however, been placed in Polish mills to study the weaving of cotton goods.

“It has been noticed that some applicants submit an extensive programme of short periods to be spent at numerous works. Such programmes are difficult if not impossible to arrange and it is very doubtful whether such schemes can produce any real benefit. The value derived from a comparatively lengthy stay in one works must be greater than that obtained from a series of casual visits. It should also be borne in mind that facilities are extended by manufacturers as a favour and that the primary consideration of commercial concerns is production and not training.”

A further comment which might be added is with reference to requests for facilities which are frequently received, either from applicants holding short-term Scholarships or from private candidates, often of mature age, who are already engaged in the industry in which they desire to obtain practical training. Experience has shown that firms are not prepared as a general rule to regard such applicants as genuine students, but are inclined to regard them rather as business competitors. There is accordingly in branches other than general Engineering a distinct reluctance to take such men into works for training, as the firms concerned not unnaturally decline to afford potential competitors the opportunity of becoming acquainted with their secret or special methods, evolved after long and expensive research and experience. At the same time firms generally are quite prepared to allow visits to their works, except, of course, to such Departments or branches where confidential work may be in process.

20. The students placed for training have generally given every satisfaction to their temporary employers, and the grateful thanks of the High Commissioner are due to the firms and organisations, as shown in Appendix VIII, which have been good enough to afford the necessary facilities.

Section IV.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

21. The total number of Government Scholars and other students under the supervision of the Department during the period was 160, distributed as follows :—

I. Students holding scholarships awarded by the Government of India or by Provincial Governments :—

Men :

(a) At Oxford or Cambridge	3
(b) At other Universities	86
(c) Technical and professional training	12
(d) In schools, works and factories	31
	— 8

Women :

(a) At Universities other than Oxford and Cambridge	8
(b) On School visits	1
	—

II. Students in receipt of Grants-in-Aid ..

III. Scholars entrusted to the supervision of the High Commissioner by various Indian States, Trust Funds, etc.:

(a) Sussex Trust Scholars (including three women)	9
(b) Silver Wedding Fund Scholars	2
(c) Lytton Moslem Scholars	1
(d) Mohsin Moslem Scholar	1
(e) Prince of Wales' Reception Fund Scholars	1
(f) King Edward Memorial Fund Scholars	4
(g) Nagpur University Scholar	1
(h) De Souza Trust Fund	4
(i) Private Trust Funds	17
	— 40
(j) State Scholars from :—	
Baroda	10
Kashmir	14
Mysore	2
	— 26
	<u>160</u>

22. A list of State and other Scholars with their courses of study or training is given in Appendix IX, whilst the academic and other distinctions which they gained during the period under review are included in Appendix VI. Special mention may perhaps be made of the following :—Mr. Surya Kanta (Punjab) obtained the degree of D.Phil. (Oxon), and Mr. B. L. Rawat (Govt. of India) the Ph.D. degree (Cantab). The De Souza Trust Scholar, Mr. F. L. Sheldon, was successful at the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service held in 1938.

23. I regret to report the death, during his course of training in this country, of a Government of India Special Class Railway Apprentice (Mechanical), Mr. M. K. Tandon, whose work and progress had been most satisfactory, and who showed every promise of becoming a keen and efficient officer.

24. During the period under review, three Royal Indian Navy Cadets undergoing practical training at H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth, satisfactorily completed their training, and were appointed to Commissions as Engineer Sub-Lieutenants in the Royal Indian Navy.

25. As in previous years, applications were received from students engaged on important research or advanced work for financial assistance to enable them to complete their studies. Each such application received the personal consideration of the High Commissioner and from the funds placed at his disposal for this purpose by certain of the Indian Provincial Governments, during the period under review, grants were made, as shown in the summary at the end of Appendix IX, to three students.

Section V.

STUDENTS ENTRUSTED TO THE SUPERVISION OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

26. Fourteen students were entrusted by parents or guardians to the supervision of the High Commissioner during the period under review. Twelve of these students were looked after directly by the Department, and two were placed in the care of the Local Adviser at Glasgow. For the Indian students at Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh, the respective University Authorities undertook this responsibility, and during the year there were five students under the Secretary of the Delegacy for Oriental Students at Oxford, five under the Secretary of the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students Committee at Cambridge and eight under the charge of the University Adviser to Indian students at Edinburgh.

Section VI.

SOCIAL AID AND WELFARE WORK.

27. The last Report of the Indian Students Loan Fund Committee, as a result of the decision to adopt the financial instead of the calendar year as being more convenient, covers a period of fifteen months from 1st January, 1937, to 31st March, 1938. During the period under view the Committee received £80 in small subscriptions and donations, £200 from Indian Revenues, £57 8s. 6d. as interest on investments, and £325 6s. as

Indian
Students
Loan Fund

repayments from previous recipients of loans. The Committee were, however, able to help 39 students with loans amounting to £586 7s. 6d. as compared with loans to 42 students, amounting to £449 7s. during the previous twelve months. The amount written off during the period covered by this account, amounted to £295 1s. 3d.

112, Gower
Street

28. The Report of the Indian Students' Union and Hostel for 1937 again shows a record of another year of most useful service to the Indian student community. The usually high standard of the various amenities which the Institution provides was well maintained. The total membership has increased to 808.

Indian
Gymkhana
Club

29. The Report of the Indian Gymkhana Club for the year 1937 records further improvement in the financial position and membership of the Club. During the year donations to the General Fund of the Club amounted to £80 2s. 7d. and a special appeal for assistance towards the redemption of the Club debt resulted in the receipt of £487 14s. 5d. In the cricket section, out of 46 matches played 39 were won and one lost, the remainder being drawn. In the Hockey Section, out of 21 fixtures played 16 were won, four lost, and one was drawn. Sir Firoz Khan Noon was At Home to the members of the Club and their friends on the occasion of the annual cricket match at Osterley, between the High Commissioner's XI and the Club.

Accommoda-
tion Officer

30. The work of the Accommodation Officer continues to grow in an encouraging manner. During the period of this report 242 enquiries were received. Two hundred and fifty-two letters were received in this connection and 254 despatched. One hundred and ninety-five students called at the Office to see the Accommodation Officer and arrangements were made to meet 57 students either at the Docks or at the London termini. (It should be noted that the figures given above do not include the work which is normally done by the Department on behalf of the women students. Meeting them on arrival and arranging for their accommodation has always been considered an important part of work of the Department.) The Accommodation Officer inspected 150 houses during the course of the year and finally compiled a list consisting of 78 addresses. Each house on the approved list is visited at least once a year. The Accommodation Officer gratefully acknowledges the help given by many landladies during the rush season. As will be seen from the figures given above arrangements were made to meet over 50 students on their arrival in this country, and it is hoped to develop this work still more. The Accommodation Officer would be grateful for more co-operation from the students in this matter however. Many students ask to be met either at the Docks or at the London termini and all arrangements are made: a messenger is detailed specially for this duty and rooms are booked. It happens only too often however that students change their plans and do not inform her. In this way, for instance, students who have written to say that they are coming all the way round by sea will decide at the last moment to travel overland from Marseilles: students travelling overland in any case will decide to spend a few days in Paris en route. Such changes of plan are easily understood, but it would help the Accommodation Officer greatly if students would send a telegram to acquaint her of the change of plans so that much time and trouble are not wasted in making unnecessary arrangements. The whole organisation would work far more efficiently if she could know for how many people arriving by each train it was necessary to book accommodation. A word of thanks here is due to landladies who accept the sudden cancellations without demur or complaint, though it must have meant, to say the least, a certain amount of inconvenience and possibly financial loss to them. It has been remarked, however, that those students who were duly met and escorted to temporary lodgings seemed very grateful for this service. The Accommodation Officer further reports that her list has proved satisfactory on the whole though every effort is made to improve it constantly and to get in touch with a wider circle of people who are willing to take Indian Students as paying guests. It should be emphasised that the more suitable addresses are usually to be found at some distance from the centre of London where the accommodation available is usually only of the boarding house type. Students, however, show a great reluctance to travel any distance and while this is understandable it is found that if they make the effort to live further out they are usually happier and find the change beneficial to their health and also to their studies.

Illness and
Distress

31. During the year under review four students were assisted to return to India and in addition 12 students were repatriated with funds secured from their parents or guardians, including one student who was certified insane, one suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and two students who had been involved in proceedings in Police Courts. Two students suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis were known to

have died during the year. The Department had to help three students in serious financial difficulties to straighten out their affairs. In addition, the Department has had to devote a considerable amount of time and attention in establishing contact with students whose parents or guardians had lost touch with them.

Section VII.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

32. The facts and figures furnished in this Report and its Appendices may be taken to confirm the view, which I have expressed in previous surveys, that there has been, during the past decade, a marked and progressive improvement in the general standard of the Indian students who come to this country to continue or to supplement the education which they had received in their own country. And this impression is based on something more than statistics. There is ample testimony from the Heads of Departments and other teachers at the various Universities and Colleges where Indian members are to be found that their work and progress, whether for first degrees or at the postgraduate stage compare favourably with that of their fellow home students who have the advantage of pursuing the courses in familiar surroundings and unhampered by language difficulties of any kind. Moreover, the records of the Department show that a steady decrease is manifesting itself in the number of those who come ill-equipped, both educationally and financially, for course of study or training at Western centres. There is still a proportion of those who would have been better advised to stay at home—and to this important aspect I shall refer again—but the large majority of those who utilise the services of the Department have first taken good degrees at their own Indian Universities, and are thus qualified to take up advanced or research courses here. It is scarcely necessary to repeat that students of this type are readily welcomed at British Universities and Colleges. One important indication of the marked improvement in the general standard is reflected in the steady increase during the past four years in the number of those pursuing research or advanced courses :—

1934-35	.....	.....	.....	.....	486
1935-36	.....	.....	.....	.....	624
1936-37	.....	.....	.....	.....	662
1937-38	.....	.....	.....	.....	724

These students are engaged on research or advanced work in all Faculties, including Pure Science and Technology, Medicine, Arts and Economics, and Agriculture and over and above the special investigations on which they were engaged have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with and trained in methods of the best western research with its passion for the disinterested pursuit of truth. It can only be hoped that when they return to India they will not be without opportunities of making important contributions, as many of them are so well capable of doing, to the material and moral welfare and development of their Motherland.

33. A high general standard of ability and attainment is again reflected in the lists given in Appendices IV, V and VI of academic and other distinctions gained by Indian students during the period under review. In addition to nearly 250 students who obtained first degrees and diplomas, in many cases with First Class Honours, at practically every University throughout Great Britain, noteworthy postgraduate successes are recorded. Three students gained the high degree of Doctor of Science, well over 50 the Doctorate in Philosophy (Ph.D.), 18 the degree of Master of Science, six the degree of Master of Arts, and ten the degree of Master of Education. Five Indian candidates secured First Class in the Cambridge Tripos examination including a Wranglership. In Medicine and Surgery Indians again distinguished themselves. No less than 15 obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, England (F.R.C.S.) and seven, including one woman, the Membership of the Royal College of Physicians (M.R.C.P.); at Edinburgh 15 students qualified for the F.R.C.S. (E.) and five for the M.R.C.P. (E.). One hundred and nineteen Indian doctors, including 17 women doctors, obtained postgraduate Medical Diplomas in various branches.

34. The particulars furnished in Appendix VI are also a gratifying testimony to the part played by Indian students in the corporate and athletic life of their Universities and Colleges here. They are also, it may be said, a reflection of the fact that the Indian students who come to this country are recognising to an increasing extent the important

fact that, whilst the gaining of academic degrees and qualifications may be the most important of their objectives, there is much of great value to be gained from active participation in the social and corporate life, where in the common room, the debating halls, or on the playing fields, they can freely meet and mix with their fellow students. There are encouraging indications too that Indian students, including women, recognising the vastly increased opportunities for public service awaiting them when they return home to a rapidly changing India, are, alongside of their academic courses, taking a keen and intelligent interest in the study of English institutions in all spheres, with their long traditions of voluntary service freely placed at the service of the community.

35. From what I have said above, it can fairly be claimed that the great majority of the Indian students are acceptable members of the Universities and Colleges they have joined in this country and that their academic and other achievements reflect great credit both on themselves and on the institutions of which they are worthy members. These students for the most part are those who have a creditable University record before they left India, have come here with a clear idea of what they want to do, and have achieved their object without fuss or friction.

36. But the other side of the picture, even at the risk of reiteration, needs emphasis. It is still unfortunately true that there are those who ought never to be encouraged or allowed to proceed abroad. In previous Reports I have again and again urged upon Indian parents and guardians their heavy responsibility in this respect. It is true that many Indian parents or guardians make some sort of enquiry before deciding to send their sons or wards abroad. But only too often this is restricted to mere enquiries about University regulations or conditions in this country, without any reference to whether the further education or training desired could not be had just as well in India. Nor in many cases does there appear to have been any counting of the cost, how many years abroad would be necessary and what the annual expenses will amount to. More serious still, other factors, more intangible but none the less of the highest importance, are neglected. As I have stressed in previous Reports the Indian parent should reflect that to send his son abroad involves exiling him at a most impressionable age from just those home influences and associations which are of the utmost value in determining character and assuring a reasonable prospect of an honourable and meritorious career. The young Indian sent abroad finds himself in a new and strange environment: for the first time in his life he is more or less completely independent, free to do what he likes, and subject to all sorts of temptations and often without the restraint of home or kindred influence of any kind. Unless he has a real stability of character and a determination to do credit both to himself and to his family, there is serious risk that he may become idle or indifferent or may even be led into evil ways. Experience over many years proves how essential it is that Indian parents should satisfy themselves, by the most careful consideration of all the factors stressed above, that their sons are well equipped in every respect to face the tasks and trials involved in a sojourn abroad.

37. The remarks in the previous paragraph are, of course, applicable to the small but unsatisfactory minority, whose conduct and record however might lead University and other authorities to adverse opinions about their compatriots generally, though fortunately this is not in fact the case. It is only too often that it is from amongst this class that the various difficulties with which the Department is called upon to deal, the cases of debts, illness and so on, mentioned in paragraph 31 of this Report, mainly arise. But it is only fair to add that the cases of destitution, which come to notice, are not always the fault of the students concerned. Parents or guardians by their failure to send regular and punctual remittances place their sons in a position from which they have to be extricated usually by advances from the Indian Students' Loan Fund to enable them to tide over temporary difficulties or to return to India as early as possible. Numerous cases of serious illness make it unfortunately necessary again to emphasise the desirability of a thorough medical examination, not only before leaving India, but also periodically during the sojourn here.

38. Medicine and Education were the two most popular Faculties, and, as in the case of men students, the increase in the number of students working for a Diploma in Education is noteworthy. It seems to be established that English training in pedagogy is desirable but at the same time many women students who have done very well both on the theoretical and practical side of education training apparently find great

difficulty in obtaining suitable posts when they return home. As in previous years, visits have been arranged for Government scholars and private students engaged on educational courses to visit selected schools both in London and the country for periods of teaching practice. The High Commissioner gratefully acknowledges the help of the Education Officer of the London County Council who is always most helpful in arranging visits and also of the Head Masters and Mistresses of various schools in London and elsewhere who have received Indian students with great hospitality and kindness.

39. During the period under review there were 114 women students attending full time courses in Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom and Eire and also nine women students doing part-time courses. In addition there were 19 full-time students and five part-time women students attending courses in the institutions shown in Appendix II(d). This number shows an increase on the figures for last year.

40. During the year there were unfortunately two cases of serious illness among the women students, one in Leeds and one in London. The student in Leeds was visited regularly each month by a woman Officer of this Department and arrangements were finally made for her return to India. The other student who was just outside London was visited each week during several months until her family finally took her home.

41. As is mentioned elsewhere in this Report, special arrangements are made for meeting women students on their arrival in London and for their suitable accommodation. Parents and guardians in India who wish to utilize the services of the Department in this connection are specially requested to write well in advance so that suitable and satisfactory arrangements may be made in good time for the admission of their daughters or wards to the courses of study or training which they desire to pursue, and also to ensure as fully as possible their personal comfort and welfare generally during their stay here. During the period under review, women students were entertained from time to time by the Department and in July, 1938, by the kind permission of the High Commissioner, a tea-party was held at India House when a large number of women students were invited to meet Mrs. Rena Datta and the party of women students she had brought on tour from India.

42. From a perusal of Section III (paragraphs 18-20) it will be seen that the Department, in collaboration with the India Store Department has again been able to place a large number of students for practical training in various branches of Engineering, Technology, etc. This may perhaps be regarded as all the more satisfactory, having regard to the fact that many of the firms and organisations concerned are working at very high pressure on rearmament and kindred work, with little time to spare for special attention to trainees who cannot always be fitted conveniently into their normal apprenticeship routine. Moreover, it should be borne in mind, especially when British firms generally are criticised, as from time to time they are, for their alleged unwillingness to offer training facilities, that many of them, owing to the inevitable contraction of the Indian market as an outlet for overseas manufactured goods, now face a progressive decline in their Indian connections, and though they are still not disinclined to assist the High Commissioner in his efforts to place students, it is rather on the basis of the goodwill which has been established and maintained by personal contacts. In this connection it may not be amiss to refer to the belief, apparently prevalent to some extent, in India, that Continental firms show themselves more disposed to accept Indian trainees than do British manufacturers. Experience has proved that there is little or no basis for this belief. One or two Continental firms do from time to time provide excellent facilities, but in many other cases it has been found that what appeared to be excellent offers proved in the event far from satisfactory and that the training provided was little more than permission to see the works and that even when a definite period was fixed the facilities granted were too restricted to be of substantial value.

43. As indicated in my Report for 1936-37, an increasing number of firms with large business connections with or in India are taking steps to recruit young Indians for posts in their Indian branches. During the period under review three important firms accepted Indian students for probationary training in their works here. They are paid during training a salary sufficient to maintain themselves and all those who satisfactorily complete the course are guaranteed a post with good pay and prospects when they return to India. The hope may be expressed that other firms with Indian connections will take similar steps. The large number of Indian students well qualified in various branches offers a fine field for recruitment.

44. During the period under review the Head and Officers of the Department visited many of the Universities, including Oxford, Cambridge, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin and Galway. The large number of students congregated in London renders especially necessary the maintenance of constant and personal touch with the constituent Colleges and Schools of the University. I should like, on behalf of the High Commissioner, to express grateful appreciation of the continued and unfailing kindness and courtesy extended to the Department by the University and College authorities who give the most careful and sympathetic consideration to all applications or representations addressed them on behalf of Indian students. During the period under review there have been many more instances than in previous years of the migration of students from one University to another shortly after the opening of the academic year. In some cases these migrations were justifiable and had the full approval of the authorities concerned: in others there were no good grounds for the change. Those who act in this way, as also those who, having accepted offers of admission fail to turn up, often without any notification to the Universities or Colleges concerned, should remember that they then tend to prejudice the high and well-merited reputation which the Indian student community in this country has earned for itself.

45. The international crisis which arose towards the end of the period covered by this Report and just before the opening of the current academic session, when large numbers of students had newly arrived from India, threw an extra burden of work on the Department which did all in its power to alleviate the worry and anxieties which inevitably arose, not only amongst the students themselves but amongst their parents and people in India. Should any similar emergency arise, it would greatly facilitate the Department in its efforts to advise and assist, if all Indian students would register at the Office of the High Commissioner, not only their University or College, but also their private addresses.

46. In conclusion, I should like to express to the Educational Officers and the Clerical Staff of the Department, my cordial appreciation of their continued loyal and efficient services.

THOMAS QUAYLE.

February, 1939.

APPENDIX I.

I.—AMOUNTS DISBURSED THROUGH THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1937-38.

A.)—FROM INDIAN AND BURMA REVENUES :—

(1) Scholarships :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Allowances of Government Scholars	9,114	10	8			
Passages	147	13	0			
Travelling Expenses	160	18	9			
Premiums, Fees, &c.	1,864	6	2			
	11,287	8	7 (a)			

(2) Special Grants-in-Aid :—

Central	50	0	0
Bengal	205	0	0
United Provinces	80	0	0
	335	0	0

(3) Allowances, &c., of Railway Apprentices

4,214 17 0

(4) Grants to Educational and other bodies :—

Grant to Oxford University for expenses for Delegacy for Oriental Students	300	0	0
Grant to Cambridge University for expenses of Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee	467	1	3
Grant to University of Edinburgh for expenses of University Adviser to Indian Students	250	0	0
Advance to Indian Students Loan Fund	200	0	0
	1,217	1	3

17,054 6 10

(B.)—FROM PRIVATE SOURCES :—

Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship	19,550	10	9
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship of Local Advisers	401	6	9
	19,951	17	6

II.—ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1937-38.

SALARIES : Office Staff	6,930	18	4
HONORARIA : Local Advisers at Manchester and Glasgow	250	0	0
	7,189	18	4
Publication of Students' Handbook	300	0	0
Travelling Expenses	156	3	2
Sundries	51	2	11
	7,697	4	5(b)

(a) Divisible among the various Governments as shown below :—

	£	s.	d.
Central	2,277	3	2
Madras	1,294	11	8
Bombay	560	9	11
Bengal	68	5	0
United Provinces	1,013	12	2
Punjab	432	18	6
Burma	5,640	8	2
	£11,287	8	7

(b) This, as in previous years, does not include any proportionate charge for services and staff shared with other Departments of the Office of the High Commissioner.

APPENDIX II (a).

Indian Men Students pursuing Full-Time Courses in Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom and Eire, 1937-38.

(Column (1) relates to Undergraduates, column (2) to Postgraduates.)

University or College	Arts (including Education) and Law		Economics and Commerce		Pure Science		Engineering and Technology		Medicine (including Dentistry)		Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Forestry		Un- classified		New Admis- sions	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)†	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)
Birmingham	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	—	8	(1*)	—	—	—	—	5	13	1 (1*)
Bristol	1	4	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	6	10	6
Cambridge	39	5	17	—	23	15	6	—	2	—	5	1	18	—	48	110	21
University of Durham, King's College, Newcastle- upon-Tyne.	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	4	4
University of Durham, King's College, School of Medicine.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	4	5	2
Leeds	—	25	3	1	—	—	4	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	18	9	31
Liverpool	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2 (1*)	—	14	1	—	—	—	19 (1*)	4	18 (1*)
London	107 (9*)	57 (2*)	52 (1*)	20 (1*)	35 (1*)	63	96 (3*)	21	129 (17*)	226 (76*)	16 (7*)	8 (3*)	30 (41*)	—	459 (141*)	465 (82*)	395 (82*)
Manchester	—	1	2	1	4	2	45	10	1	(1*)	—	—	—	—	29 (1*)	52	14 (1*)
University College, Notting- ham.	—	—	1 (1*)	—	—	—	4 (1*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5 (2*)	—
Oxford	37	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	25	55	8
Reading	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	7	—
Sheffield	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	14	25	2
University College, South- ampton.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
UNIVERSITY OF WALES— University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	5	4	5
University College of North Wales, Bangor.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	4	10	1
University College of S. Wales and Monmouth- shire, Cardiff.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
University College, Swan- sea.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	10	2	8
Edinburgh	5	29	1	—	1	7	18	—	23	7†	19	4	—	—	64	67	47
Glasgow	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	10	1	2	—	9	22	2
St. Andrews	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
University of Dublin, Trinity College	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	5	3	8
National University of Ireland, University Col- lege, Dublin.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	193 (9*)	139 (2*)	78 (2*)	22 (1*)	65 (1*)	92	222 (4*)	40 (1*)	178 (17*)	261 (78*)	74 (7*)	20 (3*)	68 (44*)	—	732 (143*)	878 (84*)	574 (85*)

† This column includes students with Indian Medical Qualifications who are pursuing Hospital Practice with a view to the L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., or other first qualification.

†-time Students.

† In addition there were 51 students in attendance at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

APPENDIX II (b).

Indian Men Students pursuing Full-Time Courses in the University of London, &c., 1937-38.
(Column (1) relates to Undergraduates, column (2) to Postgraduates.)

University or College	Arts (including Education) and Law		Economics and Commerce		Pure Science		Engineer- ing and Technology		Medicine (including Dentistry)		Agriculture Veterinary Science and Forestry		Unclasi- fied		New Admis- sions	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)†	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)
University College — —	43	17	25	4	16	10	24	5	21†	1	—	(2)	4	(2)	66	133	46
King's College — —	41	5	—	—	7	12	8	—	110	(2*)	—	—	(9*)	—	39	67	17
Institute of Education — —	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
Imperial College of Science and Technology.	—	(2*)	—	—	5	26	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	8	26
City and Guilds Engineering College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	49	12
Queen Mary College — —	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	2
London School of Economics	2	2	27	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	(30*)	22	33	18
South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	4	—
Birkbeck College — —	3	2	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	6
School of Oriental Studies — —	16	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	13	23	19
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College.	—	(8*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	18	—	—	—	—	18	35	18
St. Thomas's Hospital Medi- cal School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Westminster Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guy's Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	4	5	4
St. George's Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	(2*)	—	—	—	—	—	2	(2*)
London Hospital Medical College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	13	—	—	—	—	19	11	13
Middlesex Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30	—	—	—	—	3	3	3
University College Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	—	—	—	—	9	9	7
King's College Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	10	—	—	—	—	1	4	1
St. Mary's Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	25	—	25
Royal Dental Hospital of London, School of Dental Surgery.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Maudsley Hospital — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
College of the Pharmaceutical Society.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cancer Hospital — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
British Postgraduate Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	88
†Goldsmith's College — —	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	1
†Battersea Polytechnic — —	—	—	—	—	3	1	8	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	12	2
†Chelsea Polytechnic — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2*)	—
†East Malling Research Sta- tion.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	5	—	16	19	1
†John Innes Horticultural Institute.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7*	1	—	—	7*	(7*)	1
†Northern Polytechnic — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
†Rothamsted Experimental Station.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	—	6
†Royal Veterinary College— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	(3*)	—	—	5	12	(3*)
†Sir John Cass Technical Institute.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—
†West Ham Municipal College	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
†Woolwich Polytechnic — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(1*)	—	—	1	1	—
†Royal Academy of Music	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—
†Royal College of Music — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Brompton Hospital — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(53*)	—	—	—	—	—	(53*)	—	(53*)
Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	(9*)	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(9*)	(9*)	—	—	—	—	(9*)	—	(9*)
Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	55
	107	57	52	20	35	63	95	21	129	226	16	8	30	—	459	465	395
	(9*)	(2*)	(1*)	(1*)	(1*)		(3*)		(17*)	(76*)	(7*)	(3*)	(14*)		(141*)	(82*)	(82*)

† This column includes students with Indian Medical Qualifications who are pursuing Hospital Practice with a view to the L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., or other first qualification. * Part-time Students. † Includes 17 taking Primary F.R.C.S.

o Included in the figures for King's College are 1 from Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, 2 from King's College Hospital Medical School, 2 from St. George's Hospital Medical School, 2 from Westminster Hospital Medical School, and 3 from the Royal Dental Hospital of London School of Dental Surgery, who are pursuing their pre-clinical studies at the College.

APPENDIX II (a).

Indian Men Students pursuing Full-Time Courses in Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom and Eire, 1937-38.

(Column (1) relates to Undergraduates, column (2) to Postgraduates.)

University or College	Arts (including Education) and Law		Economics and Commerce		Pure Science		Engineering and Technology		Medicine (including Dentistry)		Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Forestry		Un- classified		New Admis- sions	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)†	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)
Birmingham . . .	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	—	8	(1*)	—	—	—	—	6	13	1 (1*)
Bristol	1	4	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	6	10	6
Cambridge . . .	39	5	17	—	23	15	6	—	2	—	5	1	18	—	48	110	21
University of Durham, King's College, Newcastle- upon-Tyne.	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	4	4
University of Durham, King's College, School of Medicine.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	4	5	2
Leeds	—	25	3	1	—	—	4	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	18	9	31
Liverpool	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2 (1*)	—	14	1	—	—	—	19 (1*)	4	18 (1*)
London	107 (9*)	57 (2*)	52 (1*)	20 (1*)	35 (1*)	63	96 (3*)	21	120 (17*)	226 (76*)	16 (7*)	8 (3*)	30 (44*)	—	450 (141*)	465 (82*)	395 (82*)
Manchester	—	1	2	1	4	2	45	10	1	(1*)	—	—	—	—	29 (1*)	52	14 (1*)
University College, Nottin- gham.	—	—	1 (1*)	—	—	—	4 (1*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5 (2*)	—
Oxford	37	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	25	55	8
Reading	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	7	—
Sheffield	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	14	25	2
University College, South- ampton.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
UNIVERSITY OF WALES— University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	5	4	5
University College of North Wales, Bangor.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	4	10	1
University College of S. Wales and Monmouth- shire, Cardiff.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
University College, Swan- sea.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	10	2	8
Edinburgh	5	29	1	—	1	7	18	—	23	7†	19	4	—	—	64	67	47
Glasgow	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	10 ¹	1	2	—	9	22	2
St. Andrews	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
University of Dublin, Trinity College	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	5	3	8
National University of Ireland, University Col- lege, Dublin.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	103 (9*)	139 (2*)	78 (2*)	22 (1*)	65 (1*)	92	222 (4*)	40 (1*)	178 (17*)	261 (78*)	74 (7*)	20 (3*)	68 (44*)	—	732 (143*)	878 (84*)	574 (85*)

† This column includes students with Indian Medical Qualifications who are pursuing Hospital Practice with a view to the L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., or other first qualification.

* Part-time Students.

† In addition there were 1 students in attendance at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

APPENDIX II (b).

Indian Men Students pursuing Full-Time Courses in the University of London, &c., 1937-38.

(Column (1) relates to Undergraduates, column (2) to Postgraduates.)

University or College	Arts (including Education) and Law		Economics and Commerce		Pure Science		Engineering and Technology		Medicine (including Dentistry)		Agriculture Veterinary Science and Forestry		Unelassi- fied		New Admis- sions	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)†	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)
University College — ..	43	17	25	4	16	19	24	5	21†	1	—	—	4	—	66	133	46
King's College — —	41	5	—	—	7	12	8	—	110	(2*)	—	—	(9*)	—	(4*)	(10*)	17
Institute of Education — —	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
Imperial College of Science and Technology.	—	—	—	—	5	26	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	8	26
City and Guilds Engineering College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	49	12
Queen Mary College — —	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	2
London School of Economics	2	2	27	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	22	33	18
South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	(30*)	—	(20*)	(30*)	(1*)
Birkbeck College — —	3	2	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	6
School of Oriental Studies —	10	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	13	23	19
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	18	—	—	—	—	(8*)	(8*)	18
St. Thomas's Hospital Medi- cal School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	(1*)	2	2
Westminster Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guy's Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	4	5	4
St. George's Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	(2*)	2	—
London Hospital Medical College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	13	—	—	—	—	19	11	13
Middlesex Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30	—	—	—	—	(17*)	3	3
University College Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	—	—	—	—	9	9	7
King's College Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	10	—	—	—	—	1	4	1
St. Mary's Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	25	—	25
Royal Dental Hospital of London, School of Dental Surgery.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Maudsley Hospital — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
College of the Pharmaceutical Society.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cancer Hospital — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
British Postgraduate Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	83	—	88
†Goldsmith's College — —	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	1
†Battersea Polytechnic — —	—	—	—	—	3	1	8	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	12	2
†Chelsea Polytechnic — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2*)	—	—	—	—	(2*)	—	—
†East Malling Research Sta- tion.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	5	—	16	19	—
†John Innes Horticultural Institute.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
†Northern Polytechnic — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
†Rothamsted Experimental Station.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	—	6
†Royal Veterinary College —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	(3*)	—	5	12	(3*)
†Sir John Cass Technical Institute.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3	—
†West Ham Municipal College	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
†Woolwich Polytechnic — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(1*)	—	(1*)	(1*)	—
†Royal Academy of Music	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—
†Royal College of Music —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Brompton Hospital — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(53*)	—	—	—	—	—	(53*)	—	(53*)
Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(0*)	—	—	—	—	—	(0*)	—	(0*)
Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(0*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(0*)
	107	67	62	20	35	63	66	21	120	226	16	8	30	—	459	465	395
	(9*)	(2*)	(1*)	(1*)	(1*)		(3*)		(17*)	(76*)	(7*)	(3*)	(44*)		(141*)	(82*)	(82*)

† This column includes students with Indian Medical Qualifications who are pursuing Hospital Practice with a view to the L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., or other first qualification. * Part-time Students. † Includes 17 taking Primary F.R.C.S.

o Included in the figures for King's College are 1 from Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, 2 from King's College Hospital Medical School, 2 from St. George's Hospital Medical School, 2 from Westminster Hospital Medical School, and 3 from the Royal Dental Hospital of London School of Dental Surgery, who are pursuing their pre-clinical studies at the College.

APPENDIX II (c).

Indian Women Students pursuing Full-Time Courses in Universities and Colleges (including London) in the United Kingdom and Eire, 1937-38.

(Column (1) relates to Undergraduates, column (2) to Postgraduates.)

University or College	Arts (including Education and Law)		Economics and Commerce		Pure Science		Engineering and Technology		Medicine (including Dentistry)		Agriculture Veterinary Science and Forestry		Un- classified		New Admi- sions	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)
Bristol -- --	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
Cambridge	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	1
University of Durham, King's College, School of Medicine.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1*)	—	—	—	—	—	(1*)	(1*)	—
Leeds	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6
Liverpool	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
London :—																	
University College . .	3	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	4†	—	—	—	(5*)	—	8 (3*)	9 (5*)	3
King's College	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Institute of Education .	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Bedford College . . .	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	1
Queen Mary College	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
King's College of House- hold and Social Science.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	5	—
Imperial College of Science and Technology.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
London School of Eco- nomics.	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	6	1
Birkbeck College . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
School of Oriental Studies	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
London Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
London (Royal Free Hos- pital) School of Medicine for Women.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
British Postgraduate Medi- cal School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
†Maria Grey Training College	—	17 (3*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	17 (3*)
†Royal Academy of Music.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
†Royal College of Music .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Trinity College of Music	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
†Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 (5*)	—	—	—	—	3 (5*)	—	3 (5*)
Manchester	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Oxford	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	1
Edinburgh	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	2
University of Dublin, Trinity College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
TOTAL	18	35 (3*)	6	1	7	5	—	—	15 (1*)	16 (5*)	—	—	11 (5*)	—	83 (9*)	57 (6*)	57 (8*)

† Institutions having recognised Teachers.

† Students taking the Primary F.R.C.S. course.

* Part-time Students.

APPENDIX II (d)

Indian Students pursuing Full-Time Courses in other than University Colleges or Institutions, 1937-38.

	Total (including new admissions)		New admissions	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Paraday House Electrical Engineering College	31	—	4	—
London School of Printing	2	—	1	—
Royal College of Art	2	—	1	—
Montessori Training College	—	3 (1*)	—	3 (1*)
Whitelands College	—	7 (1*)	—	7 (1*)
Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital	18	1	10	1
Princess Elizabeth of York Hospital for Children	—	—	—	—
Royal Institute of Public Health	11	—	4	—
West London Postgraduate Hospital	45 (3*)	2 (3*)	18 (3*)	(3*)
Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester	1	—	—	—
Seale Hayne Agricultural College	1	—	—	—
Loughborough College	9	—	6	—
Coombe Hospital, Dublin	9	1	9	1
Rotunda Hospital, Dublin	11	5	10	4
Totals	140 (3*)	19 (5*)	63 (3*)	16 (5*)

INNS OF COURT.

Gray's Inn	157	Inner Temple	92
Lincoln's Inn	272	Middle Temple	206

* Part-time Students.

APPENDIX III.

Number of Indian Students at Universities and Colleges, &c., in Great Britain, &c.

University or other Institution	No. of new admissions during session		Total No. in attendance during session	
	1937-38	1936-7	1937-38	1936-37
ENGLAND :				
Birmingham University	5	9 (1*)	14 (1*)	14 (1*)
Bristol University	7	13	19	23
Cambridge University	51	50	139	122
Durham University :				
King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	2	4	8	6
King's College, School of Medicine	4 (1*)	—(1*)	7 (1*)	3 (1*)
Exeter, University College	—	—	—	—
Leeds University	20	22	47	49
Liverpool University	20 (1*)	15	23 (1*)	21
London University :				
University College	74 (7*)	110 (2*)	191 (15*)	209 (4*)
King's College	40 (7*)	40 (2*)	85 (7*)	71 (2*)
Institute of Education	16 (2*)	22	16 (2*)	22 (1*)
King's College of Household and Domestic Science	5	4	5	4
Imperial College of Science and Technology	49 (1*)	39 (5*)	96 (2*)	55 (6*)
Bedford College for Women	2	3	4	5
Queen Mary College	6	3	10	10
London School of Economics	26 (20*)	29 (23*)	58 (31*)	68 (30*)
South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye	2	1	4	2
Birkbeck College	9	8 (1*)	14	8 (1*)
School of Oriental Studies	15 (8*)	41 (5*)	44 (8*)	55 (9*)
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College	18 (1*)	17	53 (1*)	52
St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School	2	—	2	2
Westminster Hospital Medical School	—	1	—	6
Guy's Hospital Medical School	4 (2*)	6	9 (2*)	9
St. George's Hospital Medical School	—	3	2	3
London Hospital Medical School	21	25 (2*)	26	26 (2*)
Middlesex Hospital Medical School	1 (17*)	— (26*)	3 (17*)	4 (26*)
Charing Cross Hospital Medical School	3	2	6	5
London (Royal Free) Hospital School of Medicine for Women	3	—	5	2
University College Hospital Medical School	9	4 (7*)	16	8 (7*)
King's College Hospital Medical School	1	4	5	7
St. Mary's Hospital Medical School	1	—	4	4
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	27	31	27	32
Royal Dental Hospital of London, School of Dental Surgery	—	3	4	8
Maudsley Hospital	2	3 (1*)	2	3 (1*)
Cancer Hospital	2	2	2	2
British Postgraduate Medical School	86	65	91	77
College of the Pharmaceutical Society	—	2 (2*)	1	2 (2*)
Other London Institutions :				
†University of London : Goldsmith's College	3	3	3	3
†Battersea Polytechnic	9	5	14 (2*)	9
†Chelsea Polytechnic	16	11 (6*)	19	11 (6*)
†East Mallang Research Station	1	—	1	2
†John Innes Agricultural Institute	— (7*)	1	1 (7*)	1
†Northampton Polytechnic	—	1	—	2
†Northern Polytechnic	—	1 (2*)	2	1 (2*)
†Rothamsted Experimental Station	4	3 (2*)	6 (3*)	6 (2*)
†Royal Veterinary College	5	4	12	8
†Sir John Cass Technical Institute	3	— (2*)	3	1 (2*)
Woolwich Polytechnic	1 (1*)	—	1 (1*)	—
†Maria Grey Training College	17	8	17 (3*)	8
†St. Mary's College, Lancaster Gate	—	2	—	2
†Royal Academy of Music	3	—	3	—
†Royal College of Music	—	3	2	3
†Trinity College of Music	1	— (2*)	1	— (2*)
West Ham Municipal College	1	—	1	—

Occasional or part-time students.
has teachers recognised by the University of London.

University or other Institution	No. of new admissions during session		Total No. in attendance during session	
	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37
ENGLAND—contd.:				
Other London Institutions—contd.:				
†Brompton Hospital	— (53*)	— (50*)	— (53*)	— (50*)
†Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children	8 (14*)	3 (9*)	8 (14*)	6 (10*)
†National Hospital for diseases of the Nervous System	— (9*)	— (29*)	— (9*)	— (29*)
†Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital	24	24 (4*)	55	42 (4*)
Architectural Association School	—	—	—	1
Faraday House Electrical Engineering College	4	5	31	26
London School of Printing	1	2	2	3
Montessori Training College	3 (1*)	1 (3*)	3 (1*)	1 (3*)
Royal College of Art	1	—	2	1
Royal Institute of Public Health	4	6	11	11
Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital	11	15 (1*)	19	22 (1*)
Princess Elizabeth of York Hospital for Children	—	2	—	2
North-East London Postgraduate Medical College	—	— (5*)	—	— (5*)
West London Postgraduate Hospital	18 (6*)	37 (4*)	47 (6*)	60 (4*)
Whitlands College, Putney	7 (1*)	7 (5*)	7 (1*)	7 (5*)
Loughborough College	6	1	9	6
Manchester University (including Municipal College of Technology)	29 (1*)	23	67 (1*)	61
Nottingham, University College	3	4 (2*)	5 (2*)	4 (3*)
Oxford University	32	31	72	83
Reading University	1	4	7	8
Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester	—	—	1	1
Seale Hayne Agricultural College	—	1	1	1
Sheffield University	14	5	27	14
University College, Southampton	1	1	1	1
WALES:				
University of Wales:				
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth	5	4	9	7
University College of North Wales, Bangor	4	6	11	9 (1*)
University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff	1	—	2	1
University College of Swansea	—	—	1	1
Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff	10	6	10	7
SCOTLAND:				
University of Aberdeen	—	1	—	2
University of Edinburgh	68	66 (2*)	119	126 (2*)
University of Glasgow	9	20 (2*)	24	33 (2*)
University of St. Andrews	—	1	2	2
IRELAND:				
University of Dublin:				
Trinity College	9	10 (3*)	17	13 (3*)
University College, Dublin	—	1	1	1
Coombe Hospital, Dublin	10	19	10	19
Rotunda Hospital, Dublin	14	11	16	12
Totals	894	940	1725	1,650
	(160*)	(211*)	(191*)	(229*)
EUROPE:				
Austria	—	—	1	2
France	—	—	25	20
Germany	—	—	(a)	31
Switzerland	—	—	3	(a)
Italy	—	—	2	2
Holland	—	—	2	2
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	—	—	81	(a)

* Occasional or part-time students.

† Has teachers recognised by the University of London.

(a) Information not available.

APPENDIX IV.

First Degrees and Diplomas.

	Arts, including Laws, Economics and Commerce, Architecture		Pure Science		Medicine, including Dentistry		Technology, including Engineering, Applied Chemistry		Agriculture, including Forestry, Horticulture, Vet. Science	
	Deg.	Dip.	Deg.	Dip.	Deg.	Dip.	Deg.	Dip.	Deg.	Dip.
<i>Universities.</i>										
Birmingham	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bristol	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Cambridge	19	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Durham	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Leeds	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	30	8	6	1	4	—	14	13	—	1
Manchester	1	1	2	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Oxford	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Reading	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sheffield	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—
Wales :									1	2
Bangor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cardiff	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Swansea	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Edinburgh	1	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	5	1
Glasgow	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	1
<i>Other Institutions and Governing Bodies.</i>										
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
L.R.C.P. & S. (Edinburgh), and L.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
L.D.S., R.C.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Faraday House Engineering College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
TOTAL	72	10	14	1	9	25	49	21	10	5

APPENDIX V.

Educational Distinctions obtained, 1937-38.

A.—POSTGRADUATE DEGREES.

Degree	University or College	Name	Subject	Province
D.Sc.	Edinburgh	K. Biswas	Science	Bengal.
		B. N. Desai	Science	Bombay.
		T. B. Menon	Science	Madras.
		A. N. Dey	Chemistry	Allahabad.
D.Phil.	London :—Imperial College of Science and Technology.			
D.Phil.	Oxford	M. Gregory	Theology	Punjab.
		M. Abdul Haq	Oriental Studies	Bombay.
		J. N. Chubb	Philosophy	Punjab.
		Surya Kanta	Sanskrit	United Provinces.
		R. H. Siddiqui	Chemistry	
Ph.D.	Cambridge	M. A. H. Qadri	Biology A.	U.P.
		P. L. Kapur	Mathematics	Punjab.
		B. L. Rawat	Biology A.	Ajmer-Merwara.
	Leeds	M. L. Bhatia	Biology A.	Punjab.
	Liverpool	C. N. I. K. Murthy	Textiles	Mysore.
		Y. Rangwala	Dyeing	Bombay.
	Edinburgh	J. P. Joshua	Zoology	Travancore.
		M. B. Sarwate	Electrical Engineering	Central Provinces.
	Trinity College, Dublin	S. K. Chatterji	Medicine	Bengal.
		P. Bhattacharya	Science	Bengal.
	London :—University College	S. K. Mukerjee	Science	Bengal.
		B. N. Singh	Zoology	Allahabad.
	King's College	S. Bose	Biochemistry	Bengal.
		E. Brahmachari	Psychology	Assam.
		C. Chandrasekaran	Statistics	Nagpur.
		Miss B. S. Khambata	Chemistry	Bombay.
		N. Mukhopadhyaya	Psychology	Bengal.
		M. A. Moghe	Zoology	Nagpur.
		J. C. Patel	Physiology	Baroda.
		V. A. Patwardhan	Chemistry	Bombay.
		R. P. B. Pillai	Psychology	Travancore.
		N. A. Tahir	Chemistry	Hyderabad.
		N. Das Gupta	Physics	Bengal.
		D. V. Gogate	Physics	Baroda.
	Imperial College	N. Parthasarathy	Botany	Madras.
	City and Guilds Engineering College.	A. Lal	Botany	Benares.
		G. S. Sachar	Botany	Punjab.
		R. G. Khalsa	Appd. Physics—Chem.	Bombay.
		P. C. Mahajan	Technical Optics	Punjab.
	London School of Economics.	Saroj Datta	Telecommunications	Bengal.
		P. K. Kapri	Telecommunications	Nagpur.
	School of Oriental Studies.	M. S. Adiseshiah	Economics	Bengal.
		A. Aiyappan	Social Anthropology	Madras.
		B. Chand	Political Science	Punjab.
		A. Rudra	Political Science	Bengal.
	East Malling Research Station.	P. Basu	History	U.P.
		P. C. Chakravarti	History	Bengal.
		S. S. Gyani	Indo-Aryan	Punjab.
		C. A. Menon	Oriental Lit.	Madras.
		S. M. H. Nainar	Arabic	Madras.
		Y. Vanshi	Indo-Aryan	Delhi.
		D. N. Srivastava	Horticulture—Pomology	U.P.

A.—POSTGRADUATE DEGREES—*continued.*

Degree	University or College	Name	Subject	Province
	London— <i>contd.</i> Northern Polytechnic	D. Banerjee . .	Chemistry . . .	Bengal.
	Rothamsted Experi- mental Station.	K. N. Trehan .	Entomology . .	Punjab.
B.Litt. . .	Oxford . . .	B. B. Banerjee . .	English . . .	Bengal.
M.Sc. . .	Cambridge . . .	B. Sinha . . . M. Z. Uddin . . .	Biology A. . . Physics . . .	Bihar. Bihar.
	Liverpool . . .	N. L. Sharma . . .	Geology . . .	U.P.
	London :— University College .	B. Bhattacharyya . . . J. Bandyopadhyay . . . K. Gupta . . . D. G. Kale . . . A. N. Kothare . . .	Statistics . . . Economics . . . Economics . . . Mathematics . . . History & Philosophy of Science . . .	Bengal. Bengal. Bengal. Bombay. Bombay.
		J. S. Raj . . . G. A. Sharma . . . S. V. Utamsingh . . .	Economics . . . Statistics . . . Economics . . .	Madras. Indore. Sind.
	City and Guilds Engin- eering College.	H. U. Makhiani . . . N. R. Tembe . . .	Engineering . . . Engineering . . .	Sind. Bombay.
	King's College . .	N. Kesava-Iyengar . . .	Botany . . .	Madras.
	Queen Mary College . .	B. B. Bhowmik . . .	Engineering . . .	Bengal.
	London School of Eco- nomics.	Miss A. Bonnerjee . . . P. C. Jain . . .	Economics . . . Economics . . .	Bengal. U.P.
M.Sc. Tech. . .	Manchester . . .	D. N. Mehta . . . S. M. Mehta . . . N. Majumder . . .		Bombay. Bombay. Bengal.
M.Litt. . .	Cambridge . . .	K. M. Sarkar . . .	History . . .	Punjab.
M.A. . .	Leeds . . .	A. L. Farooki . . . A. Subhan . . .	English . . . Education . . .	Punjab. Bengal.
	London :— University College . . .	K. J. Dave . . .	Psychology . . .	Bombay.
	School of Oriental Studies	K. A. Chishti . . . E. R. Kapadia . . .	History . . . History . . .	Delhi. Delhi.
M.Com. . .				
M.Ed. . .	Leeds . . .	Miss R. Banerjee . . . K. D. Desai . . . S. A. Haque . . . K. Khan . . . Miss G. T. Mirchandani . . . Miss S. J. Narsian . . . A. M. Pothan . . . B. K. Shaikh . . . Mrs. Z. Syed . . . T. P. Verghese . . .		Bengal. Bombay. Bihar. N.W.F.P. Sind. Sind. Hyderabad Deccan. Sind. Hyderabad Deccan. Madras.
LL.M. . .	London :— University College . . .	S. K. Das . . .		Bengal.
LL.B. . .	Cambridge . . .	J. C. Chopra . . .		Bengal.
B.Ed. . .	Edinburgh . . .	J. S. Barrow . . . B. N. Billimoria . . . K. K. Chaturvedi . . .		Allahabad. Bombay. Lucknow.

B.—FIRST-CLASS HONOURS, DISTINCTIONS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Degree	University or College	Name	Particulars	Province
	Cambridge	R. K. Rubugunday	Wrangler; Mathematical Tripos, Part II.	Madras.
		A. Bose	Economics Tripos, Part I, Class I.	Bengal.
		I. Gupta	Economics Tripos, Part I, Class I.	Delhi.
		F. J. Friend-Pereira	English Tripos, Part I, Class I.	C.P.
		N. Sahgal	Law Tripos, Part I, Class I.	Punjab.
	Liverpool	Mohib Ullah Khan	Awarded A. II. Milne Medal (first in order of merit in D.T.M. examination).	United Provinces
	Oxford	V. Gokak	1st Class Hons., B.A. in English.	Bombay
		S. Krishnamurti	1st Class Hons., B.A. in Mathematics.	Madras.
	Aberystwyth	B. M. Chatterji	Diploma in Education, Class I.	Allahabad.
	Edinburgh	S. Prasad	B.Sc. Engineering, 1st Class Hons.	Agra.
	London : University College	P. Alexander	B.Sc. Engineering. 1st Class Hons.	Travancore.
	King's College	P. K. Ran	B.Sc. (Special) Maths., 1st Class Hons.	Punjab.
	Imperial College	S. Visvanathan	B.Sc. (Eng.), Metallurgy 1st Class Hons., A.R.S.M. Awarded half share of Ernest Edward Glorney Prize 1938.	Nagpur.
	London School of Economics	S. Dutt	B.Sc. (Econ.), 1st Class Hons.	U.P.
		R. P. Poduval	Diploma in Public Administration. Mark of Distinction.	Travancore.
	Royal Academy of Music	G. D'Abreu	Bronze Medal for Piano-forte playing.	Bombay.
		Miss S. Marker	Bronze Medal for Piano-forte playing.	Bangalore.
	London School of Printing	I. H. Siddiqui (Government of India Scholar)	Two Bronze plaques and four prizes, one a special prize for 3rd place in practical work.	Bengal.

Sixty-two students, including 18 women, obtained Diplomas in Education, 29 (of whom 18 were women) in London, 14 at Edinburgh, 8 at Leeds, 5 at Dublin, 4 at Bristol and 9 at Aberystwyth. Three students, of whom 2 were women, obtained the Cambridge Certificate in Education, and 4 women students obtained the London Teacher's Certificate.

Nine Students obtained the Diploma of the Imperial College, and 1 the Associateship of the Royal School of Music. One Student at Edinburgh gained the Diploma in Tropical Veterinary Medicine.

C.—MEDICAL DISTINCTIONS.

Degree	Name	Medical School or College	Province
London— <i>contd.</i> F.R.C.S. (England)	B. N. Bandopadhyaya	St. Bartholomew's Hospital	Bengal.
	D. Bhatia	London Hospital and St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	Punjab.
	S. K. Datta	St. Bartholomew's Hospital	Bengal.
	J. A. Dhacka	St. Bartholomew's Hospital	Bombay.
	P. T. Joseph	Guy's Hospital	Madras.
	L. B. Joshi	Guy's Hospital	Bombay.
	R. H. Karmakar	St. Bartholomew's Hospital and St. Thomas's Hospital.	Bombay.
	M. B. Khan	Edinburgh and Leeds	Hyderabad.
	M. M. Khanna	University College Hospital	Punjab.
	T. D. V. Krishnan	St. Bartholomew's Hospital	Madras.
	K. K. C. Nambiar	St. Bartholomew's Hospital	Madras.
	H. R. Pasricha	London Hospital	Punjab.
	S. P. Srivastava	St. Bartholomew's Hospital	U.P.
	M. G. Talwalkar	Guy's Hospital	Bombay.
	R. G. Talwalkar	St. Bartholomew's Hospital	Bombay.
M.R.C.P. (London)	Akbar Ali		Bombay.
	N. Jungalwalla		Burma.
	S. B. Karani		Bombay.
	V. R. Naidu		Mysore.
	M. N. Pai		Madras.
	Dorothy C. R. Vethavanan.		Madras.
M.R.C.P. (Edinburgh)	P. N. Wahi		U.P.
	Laila Lilawati		M.B. (Punjab)
	Narayanan Govindan Pandali.		M.B. (Madras).
	Mohammad Abdul Hai		M.B. (Patna).
	Sudhindra Nath Saha		M.B. (Calcutta).
F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh)	Sita Ram Verma		M.B. (Patna).
	M. Manawar Ali		M.R.C.S. (Eng.).
	G. K. Bhide (Miss)		M.B. (Bombay).
	N. Dutt		M.B. (Calcutta).
	R. I. Mahadevan		M.B. (Madras).
	J. N. Majumdar		M.B. (Calcutta).
	M. L. Pan		M.B. (Calcutta).
	J. C. Paymaster		M.B. (Bombay).
	Fazl Rahman		M.B. (Punjab).
	K. M. Rai		M.B. (Madras).
	M. V. Ramanamurti		M.B. (Madras).
	D. K. Rao		M.B. (Madras).
	S. C. Saptarshi (Miss)		M.B. (Bombay).
	J. Singh		M.B. (Punjab).
	R. K. K. V. Tampan		M.B. (Madras).
	Anna Vareed (Miss)		M.B. (Madras).
M.D. (University of Cambridge)	S. K. Sen		Bengal.
Ph.D. (Medicine), University of Glasgow.	S. K. Chatterji		Bengal.
M.D. University of London.	R. J. Vakil	St. Thomas's Hospital	Bombay.

Medical postgraduate Diplomas were also awarded as follows:—

EXAMINING BOARD IN ENGLAND.

Diploma in Child Health	9 (including 2 Women)
" Laryngology and Otology	3
" Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	17
" Psychological Medicine	1
" Public Health	4
" Tropical Medicine and Hygiene	17 (including 2 women).

C.—MEDICAL DISTINCTIONS—*continued.*Medical Postgraduate Diplomas—*continued.*

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES.

Master, Midwifery 3 (including 1 woman).

ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNÆCOLOGISTS.

Membership, C.O.G. 27 (including 7 women).

Diploma, C.O.G. 7 (including 3 women).

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

Diploma in Tropical Medicine 9

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Diploma in Bacteriology 1

Diploma in Public Health 4

Diploma in Medical Radiology 1

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

Diploma in Medical Radiology 1

Diploma in Public Health 2

Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene 1

UNIVERSITY OF WALES.

Diploma in Tuberculosis Diseases 7

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

Diploma in Gynæcology and Obstetrics 5 (including 2 women).

APPENDIX VI.

Athletic and other Distinctions obtained, 1937-38.

University or College	Name	Particulars	Province
Cambridge	J. C. Chopra	Half Blue for Badminton	Bengal.
Manchester	E. J. Tarapore	Patuck Prize No. 1	Bombay.
	J. V. Shah	" " No. 2	Bombay.
	G. V. Jadhav	" " No. 3	Baroda.
Sheffield	A. K. Gupta	Hockey Team, 1937-38	Bengal.
	H. M. A. Ansari	Tennis Team, 1937-38	Kapurthala State.
Edinburgh	D. A. Patel	Cricket Blue	Bengal.
	W. H. Jacks	Hockey Green	N.W.F.P.
	H. C. Kohli	" "	Travancore
	A. G. Abraham	Tennis Green	
London : University College	J. Mukerjee	Debating Society ; Secretary for 2 years. Has been elected <i>nem. con.</i> as President of the Society for the Session 1938-39.	Calcutta.
	A. Niyogi	Hockey Club : Elected Hon. Sec. ...	Orissa.
	M. Salahuddin	1st XI Colours. Has played for the University side this season and is likely to get a "Purple." He is the best fast bowler that the College has had for some years.	Bhopal.
King's College	D. Chattopadhyay	Full Colours, Rifle	Bengal.
	C. G. Menon	Treasurer, International Society	Madras.
	H. J. Taleyarkhan	Full Colours Badminton	Bombay.
	D. E. Bilimoria	" "	Bombay.
	K. Singh	" " Tennis, Captain	Delhi.
	S. Singh	" " Hockey	Delhi.
Queen Mary College	B. R. Dave	Member of Men's Badminton and Lawn Tennis Clubs and Historical Society.	Punjab.
	V. P. Patel	Member of Men's Lawn Tennis and Cricket Clubs.	Bombay.
Goldsmith's College	C. S. Nayudu	Played Cricket regularly for the University of London and for the College 1st XI. In hockey played several times for the University and regularly for the College, being a member of the team which won the University Cup.	Benares.
Battersea Polytechnic	K. S. N. R. Prabhakar	Half Colours for Hockey	Mysore.
Seale Hayne Agricultural College.	B. C. Singh	Soccer, Hockey and Tennis Colours	Orissa.

APPENDIX VII.

Summary of Practical Training for the Period from 1st October, 1937 to
30th September, 1938.

Branch	Total number of Applications	Cases in which offers were received			Not placed			Withdrawn	Pending	
		Total	Placed	Refused	Total	No facilities	Unqualified or wanted wages, &c.			
Civil and Municipal.	27	22	18	4	1	1	—	2	2	offers in 2 cases.
Electrical : Long	54	23	23	—	18	8	10	3	10	offers in 10 cases.
Short	44*	31*	26*	5	6	6	—	1	6	offers in 5 cases.
Automobile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Marine	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aviation	17	12	10	2	—	—	—	—	5	offers in 5 cases.
Mechanical : Long	29	15	12	3	1	1	—	1	12	offers in 11 cases.
Short	25	25	22	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Railway Engineering.	7	5	5	—	1	1	—	—	1	offers in 1 case.
Railway Traffic.	14	7	7	—	2	—	2	—	5	offers in 5 cases.
Printing	3	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	
Various Technical and Professional Subjects.	55 ϕ	25 ϕ	21 ϕ	4	18	12	6	—	6	offers in 4 cases.
Totals ...	276* ϕ	167* ϕ	146* ϕ	21	49	31	18	18	47	offers received in 43 cases.
Corresponding figures for the previous year.	274	176	147	29	45	20	22	16	40	

* Does not include 17 applications for visits which were arranged.
 ϕ Does not include 11 applications for visits which were arranged.

APPENDIX VIII.

List of Firms, &c., who have offered Facilities for Practical Training, 1937-38.

Great Western Railway.
London, Midland and Scottish Railway.
London and North-Eastern Railway.
Southern Railway.

Air Service Training, Ltd., Hamble.
Airwork General Trading Co., Ltd., Hounslow.
Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham.
Edgar Allen, Ltd., Sheffield.
Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.
Anglo-Scottish Beet Sugar Corporation, Ltd., Nottingham.
James Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.
Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., London.
William Asquith, Ltd., Halifax.
Associated Equipment Co., Southall.
Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool.

Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow.
Sir John Wolfe Barry & Partners, London.
Birmingham Municipal Bank.
Birmingham Small Arms Tools, Ltd., Birmingham.
Birmingham Tame and Rea District Drainage Board.
Blackstone & Co., Ltd., Stamford.
Bolton Corporation.
C.A.V. Bosch, Ltd., Acton.
Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd., London.
Brighton Corporation Water Works.
British Broadcasting Corporation, London.
British Fruit, Ltd., Faversham.
British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., Stafford.
British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.
British Thomson-Houston Magnetos, Ltd., Coventry.
Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.

Chamberlain, Hookham, Ltd., Birmingham.
Champion Druce & Co., Ltd., London.
Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.
Mr. Philip Clarke, Westminster.
Clyde Paper Co., Ltd., Rutherglen.
E. K. Cole, Ltd., Southend.
Cowan, Sheldon, & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.
Coxeter & Son, Ltd., Morden.
R. W. Crabtree & Son, Ltd., Leeds.
Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport.
Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.
Crossley Bros., Ltd., Openshaw, Manchester.

Dagenham U.D.C.—Engineer and Surveyor.
Davey, Paxman Co., Colechester Ltd., Colechester.
De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield.
P. B. Deviator, Ltd., London.
Devon Valley Mill, Bradninch, Devon.
John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London.
Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co., London.
Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.

The Electric Apparatus Co., Ltd., London.
E.M.I. Service, Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.
English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.
Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Nottingham.
Everett, Edgembe & Co., Ltd., London.

Fawcett, Preston & Co., Ltd., Bromsgrove.
Ferguson, Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.
Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood, Manchester.
George Fletcher & Co., Ltd., Derby.
Fodens, Ltd., Sandbach.
C. Foring A. G., Berlin.

Ganz & Co., Ltd., Budapest.
L. Gardner & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.
General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
E. Gerrard & Son, London.
Ludwig Geyer, Spolka Akcyjna, Poland.
Thos. Goldsworthy & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.
Great Longstone China Clays, Ltd., London.

J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford, London.
Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa.
Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.
Hicks, Hargreaves & Co., Ltd., Bolton.
Hopkinsons, Ltd., Huddersfield.

Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.
Irvin Airchute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.

Wm. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.
Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton.

George Kent, Ltd., Luton.
Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.
Fried. Krupp, Magdeburg.

Laurence Scott Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.
Lewis & Towers, Ltd., London.
London County Council—Chief Engineer.
London Passenger Transport Board.
Joseph Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham.

Macfarlane Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
Manchester Corporation.
Marconi's Wireless Co., Ltd., London and Chelmsford.
Marshall, Sons, Ltd., Gainsborough.
Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester.
Maudsley, Ltd., Dursley.
Metropolitan-Cammell, Ltd., Birmingham.
Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.
Metropolitan Water Board—Chief Engineer.
Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
Mirreles, Bickerton & Day, Ltd., Stockport.
Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.

New Consolidated Mines of Cornwall, Ltd., St. Anstell.
Newton Bean & Mitchell, Ltd., Bradford.
Norman & Dawbarn, London.
Norton Motors, Ltd., Birmingham.

C. A. Parsons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 I. K. Paznaski, Poland.
 Philco Radio & Television Corporation of Great Britain, Ltd., Greenford.
 Philips, Eindhoven, Holland.
 Philips Lamps, Ltd., Croydon.
 Pinchin, Johnson & Co., Ltd., Silvertown.
 James Powell & Sons, Ltd., Wealdstone.

Radio Transmission Equipment, Ltd., London.
 Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.
 Record Electric Co., Manchester.
 Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., New Malden.
 Rendel, Palmer & Tritton, London.
 A. Reyrolle & Co., Ltd., Hebburn-upon-Tyne.

Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield.
 Sewage Disposal Department, Sheffield.
 Siemens-Schuckert (Great Britain), Ltd., Brentford.
 Skoda Works, Prague.
 A. & W. Smith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
 Smiths Aero Instruments, London.
 South Stafford Waterworks Co., Birmingham.

Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., London.
 Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London.
 The Steel Corporation of Bengal, Ltd., London.
 Stewart & Lloyd, Ltd., Glasgow.

Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham.
 Taylor Tunnick & Co., Ltd., London.
 Telefunken Gesellschaft, Berlin.
 Thomas Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Leeds.
 Th. Tiesen, Esq., C. E., Birmingham.

Venditor Kunststoff-Verkaufsgesellschaft, m. b. H.
 Troisdorf.
 Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., Crayford.
 Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows.

W. H. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
 G. & J. Weir & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
 Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., Bradninch.
 Wilts United Dairies, Ltd., Trowbridge.
 Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., Newark-on-Trent.

APPENDIX IX.

LIST OF SCHOLARS UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1937-38.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Government of India.				
J. B. Bayas	27.9.35	26.3.39	Aircraft Inspection	College of Aeronautical Engineering, London.
C. L. Bhandari	18.3.35	17.3.40	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
*W. C. Blakeney Britter	14.2.36	13.2.38	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	L.M.S., Horwich.
S. A. A. Bukhari	31.8.36	30.8.39	Printing	College of Technology, Leeds.
S. K. Ekambaran	9.9.38	8.9.41	Statistics	University College, London.
M. Hassan	7.9.36	6.9.38	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	S.R., Eastleigh.
†M. ul Hasan	28.4.39	27.4.38	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
*S. N. Husain	29.2.36	28.2.38	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	S.R., Eastleigh.
H. D. Kapadia	9.4.36	8.4.41	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
T. N. Koehhar	18.3.35	17.3.40	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
*R. S. Krishnan	29.2.36	28.2.38	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	S. R., Eastleigh.
N. R. Krishnaswamy	9.9.38	2.9.41	Metallurgy	Sheffield University.
P. N. Mathur	7.9.36	6.9.38	Railway Carriage and Wagon Class Apprentice	S.R., Eastleigh.
E. S. Muthukrishna	7.9.36	6.9.38	Railway Carriage and Wagon Class Apprentice.	L.M.S., Derby.
*R. D. Nadirshaw	29.2.36	28.2.38	Railway Carriage and Wagon Class Apprentice.	S.R., Eastleigh.
¶P. P. Nazir	30.4.34	29.6.37	Aviation Research	Queen Mary College, London.
B. R. Nijhawan	29.8.38	28.8.41	Metallurgy	Sheffield University.
M. H. Paranjpye	27.9.35	26.9.39	Aircraft Inspection	College of Aeronautical Engineering, London.
*R. S. Rajagopalan	29.2.36	28.2.38	Railway Carriage and Wagon Class Apprentice.	L.M.S., Wolverton.
*B. L. Rawat	20.9.35	19.9.38	Zoology	Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge.
A. M. D'Rozario	10.9.37	9.9.40	Helminthology	Selwyn College, Cambridge.
*P. Sahai	14.2.36	13.2.38	Railway Carriage and Wagon Class Apprentice.	L.M.S., Derby.
Irshad Ali Shah	6.9.37	5.9.40	Metallurgy	Imperial College, Royal School of Mines.
J. Sen	16.5.38	15.3.39	Wireless Instruments	Various firms.
†C. B. Shrivastava	28.4.38	27.4.38	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
I. H. Siddique	4.9.36	3.9.39	Printing	London School of Printing.
‡Didar Singh	28.4.39	27.4.38	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
B. P. Sinha	25.3.38	24.3.43	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
K. V. Srinath	4.9.36	3.9.39	Cytology and Plant Genetics.	King's College, London.
*S. D. N. Srivastava	29.2.36	28.2.38	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	G.W.R., Swindon.
§M. K. Tandon	7.9.36	6.9.38	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	G.W.R., Swindon.
¶R. Tandon	28.9.37	27.9.42	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
*E. L. Towner-Jones	14.2.36	13.2.38	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	L.M.S., Crewe.

* Returned to India.

† Scholarship ceased on appointment to R.I.N.

¶ Scholarship ended.

§ Died.

LIST OF SCHOLARS UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1937-38—continued.

LIST OF SCHOLARS UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT				
Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Bengal.				
Mrs. A. Hasan	19.9.38	18.9.40	Teacher's Diploma	Institute of Education, London.
A. F. A. Husain	26.9.38	25.9.40	M.Sc. (Economics)	London School of Economics.
J. B. Mitra	5.9.38	4.9.40	Teacher's Diploma	Institute of Education, London.
S. Mullick	26.9.38	25.9.40	Education	University College, Exeter.
M. A. Saboor	23.9.38	22.9.40	Chemistry (Ph.D.)	University College, London.
Bihar.				
§A. N. Dhar	26.9.38	25.9.40	Colour Chemistry	Germany
Bombay.				
§V.S. Bendre	31.1.38	12.1.40	Historical Research	London.
*C. P. Halkatti	9.10.38	31.1.38	Textiles	Practical Training.
§S. N. Mane	1.10.37	31.5.39	Law	Middle Temple, London.
§D. M. Shinde	1.10.37	31.3.39	Leather	Leathersellers' College, London.
Burma.				
Miss K. E. Bruen	20.9.37	19.9.39	Geography	University College, London.
Maung Ba Choe	20.9.37	19.9.39	Electrical Engineering (Wireless).	Imperial College, City and Guilds College, London.
Maung Po E.	20.9.37	19.9.40	Meteorology	Imperial College, City and Guilds College, London.
Maung, E.	12.10.36	31.10.38	Medicine	Edinburgh University.
Maung Maung Gale	10.9.37	9.9.40	Physical Training Diploma	Technical College, Loughborough.
Maung Kan Gyi	10.9.37	9.9.39	Arts and Crafts	Goldsmith's College, London.
Maung Thein Han	23.9.38	22.9.40	Librarianship	University College, London.
Maung Tet Htoot	13.9.35	12.9.40	Buddhism	School of Oriental Studies, London.
Maung San Htwe	23.12.36	22.12.39	M.R.C.V.S.	Veterinary College of Ireland, Dublin.
Miss Mamie Kaing	20.9.37	19.9.40	Domestic Science and Needlework.	King's College of Household Science, London.
Ma Ma Khin	26.9.37	25.9.39	Dietetics and Child Development.	University of Chicago.
Maung Hla Kyaw	5.10.36	4.10.40	M.R.C.V.S.	Royal Veterinary College, London.
Ma Ma Kyi	16.9.38	15.9.41	Physical Education	Chelsea Polytechnic.
Har Bans Lal	24.9.36	31.1.39	Medicine	Manchester University, and Princess Elizabeth of York Hospital for Children, and B.P.M.S., London.
Maung Ko Lay	19.10.36	17.5.40	Agricultural Chemistry	Imperial College, City and Guilds College, London.
Maung Khint Maung	24.9.38	23.9.40	Epidemiology and Vital Statistics.	University College, London.
Saw Htin Lin Mya	11.10.35	15.8.39	Banking	London School of Economics.
†Maung Paw Nyun	19.10.36	31.7.38	Teacher's Diploma	Westminster Training College, London.
Maung Ohn	19.10.36	31.6.40	Teacher's Diploma	University College, Southampton, and visits.
Saw Marcus Paw	25.9.37	24.9.39	Medicine (M.R.C.P.)	University College Hospital, London.
Maung Aung Pe	12.10.36	11.7.40	Engineering	Liverpool University.
Maung Hla Pe	5.9.38	4.9.39	Teacher's Diploma	Institute of Education, London.
Sundaram Pillai	25.9.37	30.4.40	D.O.M.S., D.L.O.	Moorfield's Hospital.
*Inderjit Singh	1.1.35	30.4.37	Physiology	Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge, and Guy's Hospital Medical School, London.
Maung Ba Thaw	23.12.36	9.9.42	Chartered Accountancy	Richard Sheraton & Co., Brighton
Maung Tin Thein	25.9.37	24.9.40	Ground Engineering	Air Service Training, Ltd., Hamble
Maung Ba Thi	28.9.35	27.9.39	Applied Chemistry (Petroleum).	Birmingham University.

* Returned to India.

† Passage Deferred.

§ Special Scholarship.

LIST OF SCHOLARS UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1937-38.—*continued*.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Burma—continued				
San Po Thin	19.10.36	18.10.39	Arts and Crafts	Central School of Arts and Crafts, London.
Maung Maung Tin	20.9.37	19.9.39	Electrical Engineering (Wireless).	Imperial College, City and Guilds College, London.
Maung Wun	21.9.36	23.9.39	Oriental Studies	St. Catherine's Society, Oxford.
Madras.				
*G. C. Arya	8.2.37	7.5.38	Aviation	Air Service Training, Ltd., Hamble.
†M. M. Farookhi	21.10.35	20.10.37	Sugar Engineering	The British Hartford-Fairmont Syndicate, Ltd., London.
B. J. Hegde	21.10.35	19.10.38	Glass Technology	
V. V. L. Rao	4.1.37	3.1.39	Electrical Engineering (Wireless).	Imperial College, City and Guilds College, London, B.B.C. Marconi College, Chelmsford.
*V. G. Sundaram	9.11.36	4.2.38	Wireless Communication	Imperial College, City and Guilds College, London.
Orissa.				
D. Misra	19.9.38	18.9.41	Agriculture	Cambridge University.
Punjab.				
*Hansraj Dhandu	3.7.35	2.7.36	Wool	University College, Nottingham, and Germany.
*Miraj-ud-Din	8.10.34	7.10.37	Paints and Varnish	Hoyle, Robson, Barnett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle.
M. S. Garwal	26.9.38	25.9.41	Electro Metallurgy	Sheffield University.
*Miss Z. M. Nabi	9.1.37	31.7.38	Teaching	Cambridge Training College for Women.
†Miss S. C. Singh	17.9.38	16.9.41	Froebel Training	Froebel Training College, London.
United Provinces.				
†C. P. Agrawala	22.9.36	21.9.38	Pharmaceutical Chemistry	College of the Pharmaceutical Society.
G. R. Athavale	12.8.37	12.8.39	Sugar Engineering	Fawcett, Preston & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.
Mrs. M. D. Dasania	1.9.37	31.3.39	Teaching	Institute of Education.
*K. B. L. Gupta	26.9.36	25.9.38	Pigments, Paints and Varnishes.	Germany.
*Miss M. K. Mehta	2.9.36	31.3.38	Teaching	School Visits.
*A. Sanghi	15.6.36	14.6.38	Sugar Engineering	Mirrlees, Watson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, and R.T.C., Glasgow.
§Y. P. Varshney	11.3.38		Hollow Glass Ware and Furnaces.	Th. Teisen, Esq., Birmingham.

* Returned to India.

§ Short-term Scholars.

† Passage Deferred.

‡ Silver Jubilee Scholars.

SCHOLARS FROM INDIAN STATES.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Baroda.				
S. S. Bhawe	29.5.38	20.6.39	Sanskrit	Bonn University.
*M. A. Buch	1.10.35	30.9.37	Comparative Religion.	London School of Economics.
†K. G. Das	Loan		Ophthalmology	Moorfields Hospital, London.
C. C. Desai	1.7.38	31.1.39	Teacher's Diploma	Goldsmith's College, London.
C. M. Ghorpade	4.10.36	3.10.39	Economics	Jesus College, Cambridge.
N. G. Kalelkar	27.4.37	26.4.40	Research in Linguistics	Paris.
*B. C. Lele	11.9.37	10.9.38	Teacher's Diploma	Institute of Education, London.
R. T. Leuva	28.9.38	27.9.39	Teacher's Diploma	Westminster Training College London.
P. G. Parmar	28.9.38	27.9.39	Economics and Politics	London School of Economics.
M. G. Parmar	28.9.38	27.7.39	Economics and Politics	London School of Economics.
Kashmir.				
§G. H. Basu	26.9.38	25.9.41	Forestry	University College, Bangor.
*G. M. Butt	1.10.36	30.9.38	Forestry	University College, Bangor.
D. N. Dhar	27.9.37	26.9.39	Architecture	University College, London.
§M. L. Dhar	26.9.38	27.9.41	Ph.D. (Chemistry)	University College, London.
*A. A. Firdous	1.10.36	30.9.38	Forestry	University College, Bangor.
Mohd. Yaqub Khan	5.10.36	4.10.39	Public Administration	London School of Economics.
Ghulam Mohiuddin	1.10.36	30.9.39	M.R.C.P.	London Hospitals.
M. G. Naqi	6.10.36	5.10.40	Civil Engineering	Imperial College, City and Guilds College.
S. Narboo	6.10.36	5.10.40	Civil Engineering	Sheffield University.
Fazal Rahman	29.9.36	22.9.39	F.R.C.S. (E.)	Edinburgh.
N. Singh	6.10.37	5.10.40	Law	University College, London.
*Shiv Dev Singh	8.10.36	7.10.38	Administration	Manchester University.
A. R. Zubair	6.10.36	5.8.39	Civil Engineering	Imperial College, City and Guilds College.
§P. N. Zutshi	26.9.38	25.9.40	Mathematics	Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
Mysore.				
N. D. Appa	21.9.37	†	Electrical Engineering	
M. B. Shankarappa	Sept. 1935	15.12.38	Ferrous Metallurgy	Sheffield University.

* Returned to India.

† Passage deferred.

§ Loan Scholarship.

‡ Ceased to be under supervision of High Commission on 22.9.38.

SCHOLARS SENT BY VARIOUS TRUST FUNDS, &c.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Sussex Trust.				
J. E. Anthony	1.10.34	30.9.39	Medicine	King's College, London.
†H. E. Barker	18.9.33	17.9.36	Agriculture	Reading University.
R. A. G. Bennett	16.9.36	15.9.40	Mechanical Engineering	G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.
Miss K. M. French	1.10.36	30.9.39	Medicine	London School of Medicine for Women.
Miss P. H. Macdonald	26.8.38	25.8.40	Teaching and Biology	Institute of Education, London.
D. V. Marcon	26.9.36	31.12.39	English	King's College, London.
†Miss A. B. Speirs	18.9.33	17.9.36	Nursery School Diploma	Rachel MacMillan Training College, London.
F. R. Vandyke	1.10.37	30.9.41	Maths., and I.C.S.	King's College, London.
†W. J. Zornb	18.9.33	19.9.36	M.B., B.S.	King's College Hospital Medical School, London.

* Returned to India.

† Passage deferred.

‡ Scholarship ceased.

SCHOLARS SENT BY VARIOUS TRUST FUNDS, &c.—continued.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Lytton Moslem Scholarship.				
M. O. Ghani	26.9.36	25.9.38	Agricultural Chemistry	Rothamsted Experimental Station.
Mohsin Moslem Scholar.				
Abdul Haque	1.10.37	30.9.39	Physics	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
Nagpur University.				
*R. S. Thakur	5.10.35	30.9.37	Oil Technology	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
Silver Wedding Fund. Punjab.				
*S. H. Bhat	1.10.31	30.9.37	Mathematics	Magdalene College, Cambridge. Germany.
†S. Swallhey	1.10.31	30.9.35	Agricultural Economics	
De Souza Trust.				
W. H. Jacks	20.6.35	30.9.38	History	Edinburgh University.
‡G. J. D. Rodrigues	11.8.33	10.8.37	B.Sc. (Econ.) and Indian Civil Service.	University College, London.
¶F. L. Sheldon	20.6.36	30.9.37	Honours degree and I.C.S.	St. Catherine's Society, Oxford.
D. A. Thomas	24.6.36	30.9.38	Tripas and I.C.S.	Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge.
King Edward Memorial Fund Scholarship.				
§M. N. Kekre	7.10.35	6.10.37	Physics	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
P. S. Mene	27.9.37	26.9.39	Chemical Engineering	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
B. V. Thosar	12.9.38	11.9.39	Wireless	Marconi College, Chelmsford.
V. G. Vaidya	23.9.35	22.9.37	Ph.D. (Fruit Storage)	Long Ashton Research Station, Bristol University.
Prince of Wales Reception Fund Scholarship.				
*M. C. Pani	2.10.36	1.10.37	Municipal Engineering	G. F. Bradley, Esq., M.I.C.E.
P. N. Kerrawalla Trust.				
M. D. Dubash			Accountancy	London.
H. M. Engineer			Engineering and I.C.S.	London.
Miss G. B. Kabraji			Medicine	Dublin.
§N. H. Merchant			Medicine	University College Hospital and Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.
*R. D. Mistry			Electrical Engineering	B.T.H., Ltd., Rugby.
¶S. D. Nargowala			Economics and Accountancy.	London School of Economics.
*J. B. Screwvalla			Actuarial	Edinburgh.
B. S. Sidhwa			Banking and Accountancy	Central Bank of India.
R. H. Variava			Dairying (N.D.D.)	Scotland.
N. H. Wadia			Engineering	Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.

* Returned to India.

† Passage deferred.

‡ Scholarship ceased.

§ Also in receipt of Loan Scholarship from Parsee Panehayat.

¶ Successful at I.C.S. Competition Examination (London), 1938.

SCHOLARS SENT BY VARIOUS TRUST FUNDS, &c.—*continued.*

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Parsee Panchayet.				
D. N. Bansha			Aviation	London Aeroplane Club, and De Havilland.
M. A. Dalal			Law	Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
*S. P. Broacha			Tailoring	Tailor and Cutter's Academy.
*H. N. Chothia			Aviation	
J. R. Engineer			Engineering	King's College, London.
Miss R. N. Mirza			Teacher's Diploma	Oxford University.
Miss P. P. Vaccha			Teacher's Diploma	St. Mary's College, London.
(See also under P. N. Kerrawalla Trust.)				

* Returned to India.

STUDENTS AWARDED GRANTS IN AID, 1937—38.

Government	Name	Subject	University or College
United Provinces	S. P. Capoor	Botany	Rothamsted Experimental Station.
Bombay	J. C. Patel	Physiology	University College, London.
United Provinces	M. A. H. Qadri	Entomology	Cambridge.

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 CHINA PROVINCES: Superintendent, Government Printing, Central Province, Nagpur.
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 BAHAR: Superintendent, Government Printing, P.O. Guletschah, Patna.
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BURMA.

NAWROO: Superintendent, Printing and Stationery Department, Nanzon.

(b) **Private Booksellers.**

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 Bond Book Agency, Shikoh.

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 Hindu Library, 137/1, B. L. S. Street, Calcutta.
 Hyderabad Book Dep't. (Underghat, Hyderabad Deccan).

Imperial Book Depot and Press, 11111 Jinnah Road, (Machind-
wala), Delhi.

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Indian Army Book Depot, Dargah, Delhi.
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Newman & Co., Ltd., Calcutta, Messrs. W.

¹ Oxford Book and Stationery Company, Delhi, Lahore, Simla, Meerut and Calcutta.

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Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

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